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of

PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

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WEEKLY COMPILATION OF

PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

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PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

Week Ending Friday, September 7, 1979

Atlanta, Georgia

Remarks at the Presidential Energy Technology Seminar. August 30, 1979

THE PRESIDENT. Thank you, everybody. It's good to be home.

SUMMARY OF FIRST SESSION

DR. PRESS. Mr. President, we have convened this energy technology seminar at your request. We've gathered the Nation's leading experts to brief you on how American science and technology can contribute in the years ahead to help alleviate our energy problems. The Government research and development budget in energy is of the order of $4 billion per year, and the energy security trust fund will increase this substantially. Industry, universities are making substantial investments in energy research and development.

This, then, is a report on what the dividends of these research and development investments are likely to be. I believe you will see that domestic sources of energy can become available in the years ahead that will help reduce our energy dependence on foreign imports, will strengthen our economy, and will improve our national security.

So far we've been running some 2 hours in these energy briefings, and I would like to spend a few minutes summarizing what has already been said this morning.

Energy conservation plays a key role in our energy strategy. It reduces our dependence on imported oil. It is cost-effective. It yields results more quickly than developing new energy supplies.

Dr. Edward Jefferson, who's the vice president of duPont Company—Dr. Jefferson, would you stand?—gave us a presentation this morning on the remarkable progress in conservation by American industry. In the past 4 years, there has been a saving of some 1 million—the equivalent of 1 million barrels of oil per day, due to industrial conservation. And the chemical industry has one of the best records in conservation.

This is important, because the chemical industry uses some 8 percent of our total energy consumption. In 1978 alone, that industry has saved 130 million barrels of oil through conservation, and their goal is to effect a 30-percent reduction in energy required per pound of product by 1985.

And Dr. Jefferson described some of the measures that that industry has taken to achieve this goal; for example, the cogeneration of power and steam. In the generation of electric power, there's been a lot of waste heat. That waste heat is

now converted into steam and used by the industry. They have better instruments to control the generation of power. And with more research and development, they will be able to substitute raw materials derived from coal and shale oil to replace as the feedstock for that industry the oil that is currently being used.

Our second speaker was Dr. Henry Linden, who's president of the Gas Research Institute. The U.S. energy consumption is of the order of 80 quads. and one quarter of that today comes from natural gas. Dr. Linden suggested that the contributions of natural gas will grow in the next 20 years from 20 quads to 30 quads, and that's equivalent to an addition of 5 million barrels per day.

The largest source of this growth will come from the so-called unconventional natural gas. These are resources that are plentiful, perhaps as plentiful as the conventional gas that we've been used to, but they haven't been tapped in the past because of technological or economic reasons. Much of this gas occurs in tight formations, formations which are so impermeable that the gas doesn't flow readily to the producing wells. As a result of research and development programs, methods have been developed to fracture rocks, to make rocks more permeable so that the gas is more readily available in the future.

Dr. Linden estimates that there may be as much as 1,200 quads of natural gas, conventional and unconventional, available to us, and this is of the order of 40 to 50 years of supply at the current rates of usage.

Our third speaker was Dr. Lawrence Ybarrondo, who's Director of Water Reactor Research at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory of the Department of Energy. He is an expert on nuclear reactor safety.

Nuclear energy accounts for some 13 percent of our electric power generation. And in some places, such as Chicago, 50 percent of the electric power comes from nuclear energy. In 1978 this was equivalent to about 1.6 million barrels of oil per day. However, nuclear reactor safety is the key element to the future of nuclear power. And Dr. Ybarrondo described how science and technology can further increase the safety of existing reactors and facilities. For example, he proposes to implant more sensors in the reactor and in the plant so that we can have better knowledge of the state of the facility on a continuing basis. These larger numbers of sensors, measuring the physical properties, the temperatures, the pressures and the flow rates and so on, will be monitored by computerized systems which collect, organize, and display the data instantaneously on the state of the plant.

The computers can verify the plant readiness to cope with any potential emergency. In the case of an emergency, this system would allow the operators to make constructive choices of what to do, and the computer would predict the outcome of all of these various choices.

This technology is actually state of the art; it's being done today in other industrial sectors—the aerospace industry and so on. It's being done today on test reactors in Idaho. So, this is certainly an important avenue for improving our reactor safety.

The fourth speaker this morning was Dr. Douglas Balcomb, who is in charge of solar programs and conservation at the Los Alamos National Laboratory. Some 30 percent of our energy use goes to heat and cool residential and commercial buildings and to provide hot water, so conservation and the use of the Sun in this area is extremely important.

Dr. Balcomb showed us some remarkable examples of residences in which conservation and the use of the Sun in a passive way has led to clean, cost-effective energy use. These technologies, he points up, are available now. They make use of all sorts of new materials and devices and new design concepts in building homes. The investments in conservation and passive solar can lead to extremely attractive residences, and these investments will save sufficient energy to pay the homeowner back in 10 years.

The fifth speaker, and the last speaker in the morning session, was Dr. Norman Hackerman, who's president of Rice University and Chairman of the National Science Board. He spoke about enhanced oil recovery.

Some 450 billion barrels of oil have been identified in place in the United States, but only one-third can be recovered by present technology. We leave two-thirds of it behind in the ground by present methods. That's 300 billion barrels of oil that's left behind. That's more oil than Saudi Arabia possesses, and that's all in the ground in this country. If we can find ways to produce this oil, to induce it to move through the ground to the producer wells, we would gain an enormous additional source of energy. Dr. Hackerman believes that research and development will enable us to recover, perhaps, 10 percent of this immobile oil. And if we do this well—and that's only 10 percent of what we leave behind—this would be equivalent to three to four Alaskan oil fields.

And he told us about the different techniques we might use; for example, the injection of water and gases, such as carbon dioxide, increasing the temperature of the rock formations to make the oil flow more readily, and then injecting chemicals to loosen this immobilized crude oil so that we could pull it out.

This is a brief summary of the papers that have already been presented, and if you want to question or if any of the panelists or recipients of this briefing want to question some of these speakers, now would be an appropriate time.

INDUSTRIAL ENERGY CONSERVATION

THE PRESIDENT. I'd like to ask Dr. Jefferson how the other industries are doing in our country? I know that you spoke for the chemical industry, but is this a unique achievement, or are the other generic types of industries doing an equivalent job?

DR. JEFFERSON. Well, Mr. President, most of the industries have met or surpassed the goals that were set in the program developed by the Federal Energy Administration and the Department of Commerce 4 years ago. So, in essence, most industries are doing well.

THE PRESIDENT. Do you think the 30 percent goal by 1985 is the optimum that you all can achieve? Is that goal high enough?

DR. JEFFERSON. Well, that goal relates only to energy conservation. As you know, the chemical industry uses a great deal of petroleum and natural gas as raw material. The savings that can be achieved in the raw material area are additive to this as are, also, savings that would accrue from moving away from the scarcer petroleum and natural gas over to more plentiful fossil fuels. And all these three are getting attention.

THE PRESIDENT. I presume, since you've been so enthusiastic about it, that one of the motivations is cost-effectiveness and it has been a matter of saving for you in production costs and——

DR. JEFFERSON. Yes, sir.

THE PRESIDENT. It's been a profitable thing?

DR. JEFFERSON. Yes.

THE PRESIDENT. Thank you very much. I might have some other questions later.

UNCONVENTIONAL GAS

Dr. Linden, one of the most doubtful issues that I had to face a few months ago when we were putting together our energy proposal for Congress was the unconventional gas production. We had estimates all the way from half a million barrels a day by 1990, up to 2½ million barrels a day by 1990.

Within the constraints of predictable cost for production, compared with present projections, what would be your best estimate of how much we might realize from the unconventional gas sources by 1990? My parameters may not be good ones.

DR. LINDEN. The two resources, Mr. President, that are the most immediately developable are the Devonian shales in Appalachia and the tight sands in the Western Rocky Mountain States. Nearly all estimates that have been made indicate that there are on the order of 200 trillion cubic feet or quads of gas in these two sources, available at prices somewhere between $4 to $5 a million Btu at the wellhead and—which is equivalent to something like $24 to $30 a barrel, which is a price which we are afraid will soon be reached in terms of OPEC oil imports.

Several studies done for DOE and for us have indicated that somewhere between 5 and 8 trillion cubic feet from these sources alone could be produced as early as 1990 and, perhaps, as late as 2000. So, we're talking about supplements in the 2½-million-barrel-a-day to 4-million-barrel-a-day range. Your particular initiative, the oil import reduction program, calls only for ½ to 1 million barrels a day equivalent by 1990.

I am very confident that we will meet this goal, in view of the legislative actions and regulatory actions that have been taken or proposed by you. So, we are quite confident that this will be exceeded under current conditions.

THE PRESIDENT. That was the most conservative estimate that we made, and it was done deliberately because of the doubt about the effort that would be underway. What is the degree of effort now being explored in getting these unconventional gas sources realized?

DR. LINDEN. We have large well drilling programs, wells of opportunity, and actually research wells in all of the four resources.

In the Devonian shale, there is a large drilling program jointly by industry, DOE, and my own organization. In the western tight sands, some very extensive stimulation work, hydraulic fraction work is underway.

In the geopressured zone, gas in the gulf, we have a 10-well drilling program underway, and you, I think, participated in launching of a project to recover gas from coal seams for rural development. So, we are making good progress. And DOE is currently spending on the order of $65 million a year on unconventional gas R&D, and we have proposed that it should be boosted to something on the order of $100 million.

But with these initiatives and the very heavy involvement of industry as well, on a cooperative basis, I think we are well launched to realizing these targets.

THE PRESIDENT. So, to summarize, you would say that by 1990 we have an excellent chance to have, say, 2 million barrels of oil equivalent per day at prices at least competitive with synthetic fuel costs?

DR. LINDEN. Absolutely.

THE PRESIDENT. That's much higher than we had anticipated or projected.

DR. LINDEN. Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT. Thank you, Dr. Linden.

NUCLEAR SAFETY

Mr. Ybarrondo, I just had one question to ask. To what degree are you working with Dr. Kemeny and his committee? They'll be coming to me now, within the next month, with recommendations derived from the Three Mile Island incident about how nuclear power can be made more safe and operating and design features might be incorporated. Are you, or others associated with you, working with them on it?

DR. YBARRONDO. Indirectly, Mr. President. Some of the technical staff members to the Kemeny Commission have contacted us, and they have asked us to examine various options, for example, that the operators took during the course of the Three Mile Island incident.

Primarily, they're addressing the what-if questions—"What if the operator did this in lieu of something else?" And we have been asked to make some computer code calculations for them. Those calculations are in process.

THE PRESIDENT. Is the computer control technique cost-effective? Does it replace enough personnel so that a power company looking for cost savings would initiate it?

DR. YBARRONDO. I'm not sure that it would specifically reduce the personnel enough to result in significant cost savings. But the use of the computer to look at potential defects and to allow them to operate the plant more efficiently, to decrease the downtime of plants due to mechanical failures or human errors would certainly be cost-effective.

THE PRESIDENT. One of the major problems with nuclear power now is the percentage of downtime, is it not?

DR. YBARRONDO. Yes, sir. It is.

THE PRESIDENT. What does that run—30, 40 percent, that high?

DR. YBARRONDO. On the order of that. The availability of the plant is not as high as it could be.

THE PRESIDENT. So, if the Kemeny report should recommend—I'm not anticipating—increased personnel from which could be derived increased safety, then the computer use would be more attractive under those circumstances, would it not?

DR. YBARRONDO. I believe so.

THE PRESIDENT. Thank you very much.

DR. YBARRONDO. You're welcome.

ENERGY CONSIDERATIONS IN BUILDING DESIGN

THE PRESIDENT. I'd like to ask Mr. Balcomb one question. I'm not putting all the burden on you, but it seems that one of the major unfulfilled opportunities is to get the AIA—with all the architects in the Nation and the major builders—to commit themselves in just standard designs of homes and public buildings to incorporate energy-saving features. To what degree is this being done? It's one of the things that I advocated in, I think, a national meeting of the architects in Atlanta when I was Governor. But I just wonder if the architects as a group are pursuing this without the customer asking for it necessarily. Can you answer that for me?

DR. BALCOMB. The AIA themselves have instituted a small program of seminars, directed specifically at their members, to teach them about passive solar design and energy conservation options. There are other signs. The recent April issue of "Progressive Architecture," which is the leading magazine in that field, was

entirely devoted to energy-conscious design, both related to energy conservation and solar applications.

In looking at the response to other seminars and information, instructional media and so forth, the response of the architects has been very good. A lot of this is coming from public demand. They are getting a lot of people walking in the door who want to do it. So, I think it is happening, yes, sir.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, there's no question that the customer is well served with an increase in insulation or decrease in window space or thickness of walls and so forth, with increasing prices of energy, right?

DR. BALCOMB. No, that is certainly not questioned. I have not seen an example where it's been done where it was not cost-effective.

THE PRESIDENT. That's one of the things that I and other public officials might do, including yourself, is to get this to be just a routine sort of thing for new building designs, instead of it being a hit-or-miss proposition. I may be underestimating what's already been done, but it seems that that's the right field for initiating these kinds of energy savings in buildings—at the initial stage of design and construction.

DR. BALCOMB. A survey of current practices done in '75 indicated that there is quite a good response—and everyone was surprised at the extent to which there is an increase in the standards which buildings are being built in response to the situation.

THE PRESIDENT. Thank you very much.

ENHANCED OIL RECOVERY

Mr. Hackerman, I had one question. I'm sorry I came in late. I probably would have gotten this from you if I had been here. You said that—part of Dr. Press' summary—that 10 percent of the oil could be recovered. Is that 10 percent of abandoned fields or is that an increase of 10 percent in a field that's under productivity?

DR. HACKERMAN. Well, either way, it's 10 percent of what would be left after full depletion.

THE PRESIDENT. Could you go back into an abandoned field and then still get that 10 percent?

DR. HACKERMAN. That's right, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT. Would that be cost-effective?

DR. HACKERMAN. Yes, at the way things are going, it would be cost-effective.

THE PRESIDENT. I see. [*Laughter*] That's the good news and bad news in one sentence. [*Laughter*]

Thank you.

COAL SYNTHETICS

DR. PRESS. The first speaker of this second half of our seminar, Mr. President, is Dr. Lawrence Swabb, who's vice president of the Exxon Research and Engineering Company and is one of the experts in our country on synthetic fuels derived from coal.

DR. SWABB. *Mr. President, Secretary Duncan, Dr. Press, ladies and gentlemen:*

I will discuss the technology for converting coal to synthetic fuels. And I also have some good news and some bad news. The good news is that the technology for commercial-size plants is available to change coal to gaseous products, such as synthetic natural gas, and into liquids, such as gasoline and fuel oil. In addition, research is moving ahead to develop even better technology.

The bad news is that the cost of these synthetic fuels will be higher than the prices we are now paying; just how much higher is uncertain.

Direct burning is the most efficient way to use the energy in coal, but gaseous and liquid fuels are cleaner and much more convenient to use. Our modern society has a large demand for these kinds of fuels—for transportation, for heating our homes, and for industry. With the large reserves of coal in the United States, coal synthetics represents a potentially large contribution to supplying these needs over the next 50 to 100 years.

Research on coal synthetics has increased dramatically in the 1970's. In my talk, I will cover the objectives of this research. These are: one, to lower the cost of making synthetics; two, to increase our ability to use most U.S. coals; three, to produce the products needed by consumers. In dealing with this third objective, I will briefly describe how coal synthetics are made. The fourth research objective is to ensure that environmental standards can be met as the synthetics industry is built. My final remarks will include an outlook for the impact of new research results.

Coal synthetics will be expensive. A typical commercial-size plant would cost one-and-a-half to three billion dollars if it were built today. A coal liquids plant of this size would be capable of supplying the gasoline and home fuel oil needs of a city of about 1 million people. The estimated cost of the products can vary over a wide range, depending on a number of factors such as plant size, the type of coal, financing method, and many others.

It appears that synthetic natural gas would cost much more than today's maximum price for new natural gas. If produced today, synthetic gas from a relatively low-cost Western or Gulf Coast coals would be 15 to 30 percent higher than the price of imported crude. Methyl alcohol made from these coals would be in the same cost range, and the cost of other coal liquids would be higher.

About half of the cost of the synthetics is related to the large investment for facilities and equipment. About 20 to 25 percent is the cost of coal. Another 20 to 25 percent is the cost of other expenses such as wages, utilities, and supplies.

One item that contributes to the operating cost is the fact that one-third to one-half of the energy in the coal is used in the operation of the plant. Now, these costs are only estimates. The actual costs of synthetics will not be known until specific plants have been designed, built, and operated. Obviously, the high estimated costs are a barrier to building these plants.

Coal is located in many places in the United States, and almost every deposit is unique. Bituminous coals, shown in red, are found in Appalachia, the Midwest, and the Southern Rocky Mountain regions. Sub-bituminous coals, shown in blue, are found primarily in the West. Lignite, indicated by the green areas, are in the West and the Gulf Coast. One of the technical challenges is to be able to convert this wide variety of differing quality coal into synthetics. To do this, we need to learn more about the chemical structure of the coal and how it reacts to form gases and liquids. Coal scientists are learning more about these areas by using modern, sophisticated research equipment and techniques.

In gasification, coal is reacted with oxygen and steam at high temperatures. The products are carbon monoxide, hydrogen, and some methane and other gases. After removing impurities, the gas can be used directly as fuel or raw mate-

rials for industry. To make synthetic natural gas, the carbon monoxide and hydrogen can be reacted together in an additional step to make more methane. This then can be mixed with natural gas for home heating.

Coal can be gasified either underground, where the coal naturally occurs, or on the surface after the coal is mined. In underground gasification, oxygen and steam are compressed and injected into the coal deposit. The product gas finds its way to a production well, and it flows to the surface where it is purified. Underground gasification will be most useful for deep coal deposits which cannot be mined by conventional methods. This technology is still in a very early stage of development.

Surface gasification is being used on a commercial scale in other countries. Several different types of gasifiers are used. Each has its own set of advantages and disadvantages. For example, some will work better with certain coals and not with others. In general, all of them gasify the coal with steam and oxygen in specially designed reaction vessels, and the coal ash is discharged either dry or as a molten slag. Product gases are purified before they can be used as fuel. Gasification research is aimed primarily at improving these gasifiers by various techniques and approaches.

In coal liquefaction, there are two types of processes. They are called indirect and direct. Both will produce either all liquids or a mixture of gaseous and liquid products.

In an indirect process, the coal is first gasified, then some of the product gases are reacted to form either liquid hydrocarbons or methyl alcohol, also known as methanol. The liquid hydrocarbons make good diesel and jet fuel, but the gasoline component is low in quality. Methanol is a potential transportation fuel. To use it widely, however, would require changes in engines and fuel supply systems. Therefore, a new process is being developed to convert methanol into gasoline. Methanol would also be an excellent fuel for gas turbines used to generate electricity. The technology for commercial-size plants is available today to make both indirect liquids and methanol.

Direct liquefaction is not fully developed. But progress is being made in several large research projects. Direct liquefaction involves grinding coal to a small size, mixing it with oil from the process, and reacting it with hydrogen at high temperatures and pressure. The liquid products make an excellent gasoline component and acceptable heating oil and fuel oil. Direct liquefaction also requires gasification of the residue to make the hydrogen needed for the process.

The samples in the bottles illustrate the quantity of gasoline and fuel oil that can be obtained from this amount of bituminous coal in the direct liquefaction process. These liquids were actually obtained as products from a small pilot plant.

Overall, about 100 gallons of liquids can be produced from one ton of coal. Both indirect and direct liquefaction processes will be needed in the future to use the various kinds of coal and to produce different kinds of liquid products.

Synthetic fuels plants will be large and complex installations. In many respects, they will be similar to petroleum refineries. Plants producing either liquids or gas will likely be located near coal mines to minimize the cost of moving the coal from the mine to the plants. However, air quality, water supply, ash disposal, and physical size requirements will also play a major role in determining where these plants will be located.

The technology to meet today's environmental standards is available for cleaning up the gas in water discharge streams, also for controlling dust, and for disposing of the solid waste. This technology is already in use in refineries and electric powerplants and improved technology is the subject of a number of research programs.

We've estimated that the cost for environmental protection would be roughly 15 to 20 percent of the total synthetics plant investment.

Finally, I would like to comment on the outlook for new technology. At the present time there is a substantial research program in this country on coal synthetics. A large program will continue to be needed because of the diversity of the coals, the locations, and the products. The primary target will continue to be cost reduction. Realistically, I believe a 20- to 30-percent lower cost, exculsive of inflation, can be expected over the next 20 years. This will not be easy to achieve, but improvements in gasification and liquefaction technology as well as in the purification steps can be expected.

New catalysts are the best hope for these improvements. Also, we can expect gradual improvements in equipment design, materials of construction, and process control systems as coal synthetics plants are built and operated. The best technology available will be used in a never-ending striving for lower costs.

In summary, coal synthetics are costly, but they are an important option for high-quality fuels, particularly for transportation and home heating. Large coal resources have the potential to supply U.S. needs for synthetics for many decades. Costs can be reduced through advancing technology, and progress is being made.

Thank you, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT. I think it might be better for me to wait until after the presentations.

BIOMASS

DR. PRESS. Shall we move next, then, to Dr. Thomas Stelson. Dr. Stelson, whom you know, is vice president of research at Georgia Tech, and he will tell us about biomass and its contribution to our energy needs in the future.

DR. STELSON. *Mr. President, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:*

I'm delighted to have this opportunity to speak a little bit about the energy potential of biomass. Even though oils and gases and coals vary in character, biomass varies even more. It's a general name for a complex and diversified group of materials that are produced by living organisms. And these organisms have the capability of converting solar energy and other materials into forms of stored energy. In fact, on a geologic time scale, biomass is the source of coal and oil and gas as well.

On a short time scale all biological materials can be converted into energy, and they can be converted into all forms of energy—gas, liquid, or solid. So the possibilities are enormous. There are literally millions of materials and many possible projects that could convert them into useful energy forms.

The two characteristics that are probably different is that biomass, like solar, is a renewable energy source. But it's a little better than direct solar in that it's stored in biological form, and it can be used without the daily or annual cycles that create problems in solar energy utilization. The other thing that's, I think, very interesting about biomass possibilities is that it's very small-scale in its opportunities, and it can be very labor-intensive and can contribute more than any other form, except possibly

conservation, to job opportunities and employment.

First slide, please.

Any material—wood, grass, grain—can be converted to energy and generally can be converted fairly efficiently. So, biomass is energy stored in living organisms that then die, and can be used. And it's a very distributed source; it's not like certain highly localized sources where you have to drill or mine the material. It's generally distributed across the country and is similarly correlated with agricultural production opportunities or forestry production opportunities.

Next slide.

Typical examples are agricultural residues. In the harvesting of grain, the straw or the stalks and leaves are potential biomass energy sources. Forest residues are particularly fruitful opportunities, because in typical harvesting in a forest, about one-half of the material is left as residue on the forest floor.

There can also be developed specialized energy crops, woody materials, that have particularly good and desirable energy characteristics. And specific crops can be developed for specific types of energy products, just like specific crops are developed for specific grains.

The opportunities for research and science and technology here are enormous, because there are great unknowns.

Next slide.

This is what I'm talking about with respect to residues. Many people immediately assume when you talk about biomass that the Earth is going to be completely denuded and particularly they might fear a similar occurrence to what has happened in the sub-Sahara area. But, for example, in the State of Georgia where there is fairly good data, we grow here about six quads of biomass per year. The State uses in all forms of energy—coal, natural gas, hydrofuel oil, and wood—about one quad of energy a year.

Our goal in the near term in this State is to develop about one-quarter of a quad from biological materials or biomass. This would only be about 4 percent of what's grown. So, it would be a very small portion of the total growth.

Next slide.

There are very good near-term possibilities. Probably the best is forest residue, and that is where the greatest success has been achieved so far. The agricultural wastes are also a very good opportunity, and particularly damaged material—spoiled grain, grain that is damaged in any form by vermin or by chemicals—is essentially the same as a feedstock for energy.

So, there is a national estimate that about 20 percent of all grain is damaged to the point where its use is reduced, and this is a great opportunity for utilization.

Next slide.

One of the characteristics of biomass is just like agriculture and forestry. It's very regional, and the solution for one section of the United States is probably not going to be a good solution for another section. Thus, national programs that would be uniformly applied across the country probably aren't useful.

There is a great need for fine-scale technological development that accommodates the peculiarities of each region.

Next slide.

To illustrate the two—the secure and the labor-intensive characteristics of biomass, the State of Georgia again, where we have fairly good data, imports about $3 billion of energy a year. By import I mean across State boundaries—coal, oil, natural gas. If we could displace within 5 years about one-quarter of this with biomass, this would be a new industry in this

State having a value of products of $750 million with a very large employment possibility.

This we consider a big new industry, one that has a $30 million annual activity. So, the economic possibilities on a local scale are tremendous.

Next slide.

Currently about 1½ to 2 quads of biomass are being utilized by industry. Quite a bit more is being used in residential energy development, but there's not really a good data base for that. It's probably around a half a quad. So, on the total there would be something like 2 to 2½ quads currently in use.

Almost all of the industrial use is in forest-based industries, where they use much of their own waste material on where they have large acreages of forest materials.

Next slide.

THE PRESIDENT. Would that include wood-burning stoves?

DR. STELSON. This does not include wood-burning stoves or any residential utilization; only industrial. The residential is probably somewhere around another half quad.

Biomass can be converted probably most easily into space-processed heat or for direct combustion for power or any other purpose or in the gasification of it.

Now, generally when you gasify biomass you cannot ship it long distances in pipelines, because it has in it heavy constituents that would condense and gum up the pipeline. So, typically we're talking about gasification at the point of use. Also, of course, biomass can be and is a very good source of liquid fuels for transportation use; that is, ethanol and methanol. And gasohol is now a very popular development.

Next slide.

This is just an illustration of what can be done. This is a textile mill in Alexander City, Alabama. It converted from fuel oil to wood, wood chips. And even though, because of unknowns in the technology, they essentially converted coal equipment to wood use and they way overdid the air pollution control system, so that the actual effluent is below 10 percent of allowable standards—in spite of some of these difficulties, the full capital cost was recovered in about 4 years. And there are literally hundreds of thousands of opportunities like this that could be repeated across the country.

Next slide.

This shows you the delivery of wood chips. This mill uses about 400 tons a day. They come in in a truck like this, which is tilted into their supply bin.

Next slide.

In the near term, in 5 or 10 years, the potential from wood—and that's the highest potential area—is from about 3½ to 5 quads. And from grains, which is more limited and which provides also competition with food sources, the potential is about ½ to 1½ quads, and that is more uncertain, because it depends upon the price of grain which fluctuates more.

Next slide.

The long-term—and by that I mean approximately 20 years—the wood potential is—and these are not—these are what I would call reasonable, conservative estimates—is about 5 to 7 quads, grain about 1 to 2 quads, and others. By others, I mean aquatic biomass, special plant material, energy plantations, and things of that type. And that's perhaps 2 to 4 quads.

So, you can see the potential in 20 years is about 8 to 13 quads. And if the national use were 100 quads, this would be 8 to 13 percent, which is quite a significant development in the energy picture.

Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT. In general, I'll defer questions, but what's the estimated cost in barrels of oil equivalent? I know it varies widely, but what kind of range—say, the plant in Alabama?

DR. STELSON. It would be, right now in that plant—the cost was less than half of the cost of oil. Now, of course to the owner of the plant, he was interested in the rate of return on his capital investment, because he had to add capital to get that, so on and so forth. But in terms of fuel—gasification of wood, for example, in the southeastern part of the United States is probably competitive with natural gas right now.

THE PRESIDENT. What's the holdup?

DR. STELSON. Well, it's sort of a chicken-and-an-egg situation, in that if you're an industry that doesn't have a lot of wood, you're rather hesitant to invest capital to put in a wood-utilization facility, because you don't know if the supply system is going to be there. And if you're in the supply business, you're not going to invest in a lot of delivery mechanisms if you don't have any customers.

And so, I think it's got to be worked up at a fine scale, where you start plants like this and you build a supply-and-demand system that then escalates into a big energy industry.

THE PRESIDENT. Don't hesitate to let Charlie Duncan know what we can do to help. [*Laughter*]

DR. STELSON. Thank you.

FRONTIER OIL REGIONS

DR. PRESS. Our next speaker, Mr. President, is Dr. Bill Menard, who is Director of the United States Geological Survey and one of the world's leading marine geologists. He will describe some new frontier oil regions.

DR. MENARD. Thank you.

Good morning, Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen. I'd like to speak to you about the contribution that can be made to our oil problems by the discovery of what might be called unconventional oil fields. They're just unconventional because they're in places we haven't drilled. And one of the reasons we haven't drilled is that many of them are much deeper, in fact, than we can drill at present.

Of course, any energy scenario assumes that we will find more oil. It's assumed that we will find thousands or tens of thousands of tiny oil fields within the contiguous 48 States, where we've explored so much. It's assumed that we will find larger fields in the overthrust belt in the Rockies that's now opening up, it's assumed that we'll find giant fields in the Continental Shelves and in Alaska.

You'll notice that the less we know about the area the greater the fields you expect to find. And the reason for that, in fact, is that when you begin to explore an area, you find the big fields early. And as time goes on and you explore more, you find smaller ones.

Well, those assumptions are made. I want to talk to you about a region that isn't included in the energy scenarios, a region that nonetheless offers great promise. The region is the oil potential of the deep sea beyond the Continental Shelf. Hollis Hedburg, a distinguished oil geologist, and colleagues have recently summarized their estimates, and I think there's a growing consensus to this effect of the potential of this region.

They find in a general way that there is about the same amount, the same area, the same amount of potential oil-bearing sediments in the deep sea in the adjacent Continental Slope as we have in the oil bearing basins of the United States.

Estimating how much oil is in a region you haven't drilled yet is a very chancey

business, which I'll touch on when I try to make a more detailed estimate. But in a very general way, the best you can say is that one volume of sedimentary rock that is known to have hydrocarbons in it has as good a chance as another. If you were to make the only kind of guess you could make about what's out there, there's probably as much in the deep sea in the adjacent Continental Slope in the way of oil as there is in the areas we've already explored in the United States. Now, that doesn't mean you can get it out, because of course it has to be in very large fields to have any potential for economic development.

How do we know very much about this region? It's because for the last 30 years, the United States and other countries, the United States oceanographers funded by the Office of Naval Research and the National Science Foundation have been out making sub-bottom profiles of the sea floor with increasing degrees of sophistication and penetration. In addition, for the last 10 years, we've been drilling, through the JOIDES program and its followups, down through several thousand feet of sediment in the deep sea. So, we know something about the potential source rocks out there, and we know a great deal about the sub-bottom structure.

The oceanographers drilling out in the deep sea have never drilled in the regions where the greatest oil potential exists, the edges of the Continental margin. They haven't drilled in the deep Gulf of Mexico, except one preliminary hole. They haven't drilled in the promising places where the sediment is thickest and the oil potential is great. That might seem irresponsible of the oceanographers, and as one of them I would have to accept that. But it really isn't. The reason they haven't drilled is that the deep sea drilling ship, the *Glomar Explorer*, does not have a potential to drill safely in places where you expect oil and gas. They don't have blowout preventers, they don't have the risers and so on.

So, the region is unexplored by scientists for the very reason that they think there is some potential for oil and gas there. The advisory committees won't permit drilling. At the same time, industry has been extending out from the Continental margin from the very shallow water out deeper and deeper, and it can now drill out in depths of—there's drilling right now off New Brunswick at a depth of 4,875 feet, I think it is, varying with the tide. And it has a potential to go out even greater.

We have reached a point now where the oceanographic information about the potential of the deep sea is overlapping the potential to develop that industry has brought out at increasing cost into deeper water.

What would be ideal now would be to find a potential site for drilling, a prospect, which would give us opportunity to evaluate the entire deep sea in a way that would encourage us to go out at greater cost into deeper water.

Ideally for our country, such a prospect would be clearly under U.S. jurisdiction. It would have the characteristic that it could be explored by existing commercial equipment, it could be explored relatively quickly, if we wanted to, and it could be explored at reasonable cost. And if the exploration was promising, it should have the characteristic that it's capable of very large yields at reasonable prices, and within a decade.

Now, there appears to be such a prospect in the area of the mid-Atlantic region which is off the—or the so-called Baltimore Canyon. I'll show you some illustrations in a moment—not quite yet—show you what this prospect is like.

The prospect is a giant reef. Now, there isn't any reef in the area now, but there used to be. There used to be a reef in this area at the same time that there were reefs in the Reforma and the Campeche bank areas off of Mexico, the same general period which we can sum together as the Mesozoic period, which, for those of you who aren't geologists, is more or less when there were dinosaurs around. A hundred to 140 million years ago is this particular period. At that time, there was a reef that ran along the edge of the Continental Shelf, just as it does now in the Great Barrier Reef off Florida.

That reef is not known to have been continuous—because we don't have that much data, because the oceanographers weren't looking for this. They just found it while studying the general characteristics of the Continental margin. There may be gaps. In fact, there certainly are gaps we don't know about in Central Mexico. But where we do have the information, it looks as though a reef extended from these highly petroliferous new discovery areas in Mexico around through the Gulf of Mexico and up the Atlantic Coast.

It comes up in the mid-Atlantic region, the Baltimore Canyon region, into water that's only 6,000 feet deep. It lies there under sediments that are themselves about 6,000 feet deep. The reef is about 20,000 feet thick in the region, which means, of course, since the reef always forms at sea level, that while the reef was forming, the sea floor sank by 20,000 feet, and the sediment accumulated as it did so. The reef is about 15 miles wide in this area; it's 150 miles long, and of course, it keeps going out of the area in both directions, since it runs intermittently all the way down from Mexico to Canada.

The oil-bearing potential we do not know for sure. If the reef was elevated at any time so that it was deeply weathered, cavernous channels were cut into it, then the oil potential would be very high. There's no evidence that the area was elevated due to plate tectonics or the movement of the continents. So, if it was elevated, it was because sea level sank, and that means that the whole reef that existed at that time was exposed and the whole thing at that time would have been eroded. And you would have had a vast cavernous system as a potential storage place for oil. But we don't know that happened. Since it's at sea level and sea level does go up and down, it's reasonable, but we don't know that it happened.

We don't know that the temperature of the potential source beds, which have been discovered by the oceanographic drilling, ever got high enough to mature a large quantity of the oil. On the other hand, we do know from the drilling that has gone on in the Baltimore Canyon area that oil and gas are present there, and so we know that the temperature somewhere in the region got high enough to be productive.

Now, I'd like to show you a series of five slides, and then try to give you some evaluation of the prospect for the site. The first slide will show you the North American Continent and how the sea floor would look if you took the water away. Actually, it wouldn't be these colors on the sea floor, because mapmakers tend to make everything out there blue. Parts of it would be red and parts white, but the relief would look the way this shows.

I think North America looks clear enough. The great deposits of sediment that Hollis Hedberg and the other oil geologists and the oceanographers have identified lie—the ones we're particularly interested in, in here, and a great thickness in the Gulf of Mexico because of the sediment, the mud and sand that pour out of the Mississippi River and have done

so for the last 140 million years. The little bumps out here are saltdomes, they occur out in the deep sea, as well as in Louisiana and Texas, and other regions, and, of course, they are the sites of a great deal of production of oil.

This is the Baltimore Canyon area in here, the mid-Atlantic region. We're going to focus on it.

Next, please.

Just to show you what a modern reef looks like, this is in the Bahamas, actually. The Great Barrier Reef would extend on in a straight line much farther, but this is the shallow reef. Waves are breaking. Just about at sea level, you find an occasional gap, a pass where water goes in and out, deep on this side, shallow here. And in ancient reefs comparable to this one in almost every way, except that there were different animals living in them, and plants, large oil fields have been discovered in association with the crest of the reefs on the deep side and on shallow side.

Next, please.

This is the leasing area, the mid-Atlantic region. The blue areas show areas that we've already leased, tracks. The line running down here is the edge of the Continental Shelf, where the sea floor begins to—instead of being almost flat, begins to slope off in the Continental slope.

The Continental slope will look quite steep in the next illustration I'll show you, which is the profile along here, but that's because there's vertical exaggeration. The actual slope is a matter of 2 to 5 degrees in most places. You wouldn't have any trouble walking up it.

These COST holes—they do cost, but that stands—it's an acronym for Continental Offshore Stratigraphic Test—and these are holes where oil companies band together. They get permission from the Government to drill. And anyone who wants to get the information that's acquired can do so, and if a discovery is made of oil or gas, why, then we make an announcement of it. If there isn't a discovery, why then, only those who bought the information get to know what's in there.

A discovery was made here. Now, that's rather strange, because these holes are drilled away from structures where you expect to find oil and gas. It's only after the oil companies and the geological survey have agreed that that's about the last place you'd find oil or gas that you're allowed to drill. [*Laughter*] And nonetheless, gas was found here in more than measurable quantities. So, it does look to be quite a promising area.

Of course, there was gas announced by Texaco and by Tenneco here—and oil by Tenneco. The yellow is this Mesozoic reef. The first figure we saw that had yellow on it, we tended to call it the yellow reef. But it sounds a little too much like the yellow road in the Wizard of Oz. So, we took to calling it the Mesozoic reef.

Next please.

This is a profile, an actual geophysical record showing the sub-bottom, and it's one of thousands of such records we have around the Continental margins. The oil companies must have tens of thousands. The characteristic of these records is every year they get better and every year you wish that all the old ones you had were capable of showing you what the new ones do. By this time you acquire the information in a very complicated way that gives you a lot of signals at once, and then you do signal processing and computer enhancement and a lot of things that nobody could dream of very long ago.

With these records, you can see these lines in here and they are reflectors, and some of them, Cretaceous and Jurassic together, are just more details of the Meso-

zoic. So, this is what I'm talking about, this period in here when all these rocks were deposited. This being a reef, this yellow area, this means since the reef animals grow only at sea level, this used to be at sea level. It's down 20,000 feet now. The top of it, as you can see, is about 10,000 feet. The sea floor here is about 6,000. Over here it's 4,900, and that's about the depth that is now being commercially drilled. This is where the same drilling apparatus is capable of drilling right now.

This is how deep it can drill—in fact, a little farther out with small modifications which are in the mill at present.

Next, please.

This shows the reef that I told you about. It extends from—this is the Campeche region, where the offshore discoveries are going on one after another with what the Mexicans must look upon as quite satisfactory monotony—another oil field is discovered every time you drill.

This is the Reforma area, and the reef in fact splays out in here. The reefs aren't all at the same time, mind you, some are—we've got from 100 to 140 million years—is a 40-million-year span. But the reef we just looked at in that profile was around for a large part of that time. And then here are the Golden Lane fields, of some of the first fields discovered in Mexico. The most productive wells ever known were in this area, 240,000 barrels in 1 day. Of course, they didn't last forever.

Then there's a gap in here, and then we can trace the reef—fair continuity, it goes out here and it's lost. And here it is off the East Coast of the United States and is last seen going off Canada.

That's the end of the slides. Thank you. Lights, please.

How do we evaluate this track? Well, let me say, to begin with, that the art of evaluating—or again, that the art of evaluating is fairly poor. In the best known area of the United States, the chances of finding an oil field, a commercial oil field, with an exploratory wildcat drill is now 1 in 7. That's the area we really know a lot about. The chance of finding a field that has 100 million barrels in it is 1 in 2,000. It might sound as though oil finders aren't very confident, but the reverse is true. It's because they've been exploring the region for 100 years and they've found everything that they now have such difficulties. If they didn't have difficulties now, they would have been incompetent for 100 years.

So, the odds of finding something out in deep water, even though unexplored, may be considerably better than that, and especially the odds of finding a giant field, because the odds of finding a giant field in the dry United States, 48 States, are very close to zero. These may be high odds, but they must be acceptable. We don't hear very much about oil companies going broke. [*Laughter*]

The only way we can guess what's in that reef, evaluate it, is to compare it with regions that have been drilled, such as the ones in Mexico and Texas and the other giant reefs around the world. We have done that recently, and it's our estimate that in the yellow area, the Mesozoic reef that you saw off the Baltimore Canyon region, there is something like one to six billion barrels of oil, produceable oil; that is, we heard earlier you leave half to two-thirds of the oil in the ground, and so we assume there's twice to three times that much. But produceable oil, one to six billion barrels.

DR. PRESS. Dr. Menard, one more minute, please.

DR. MENARD. Yes, I know. For the whole region along the Atlantic Coast we estimate two to fifteen billion barrels. If it's elevated, the amounts would be larger.

If the oil was never mature enough, there may be none. But those are the best estimates we can give. We estimate the cost of producing, if you could do it right now, would be $15 to $20 a barrel. Tests can be made within 12 to 15 months if rigs are available, the rigs exist.

It costs $12 to $15 million a well. The exploration can be done by industry in a program comparable to the COST well program drilling cooperatively by industry. And we're offering the area for lease almost immediately, or it can be done by a consortium of universities and the Government in the way it's been done in the deep sea. Or, of course, it can be done in some combination.

Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT. Is it going to be done? You said it can be. Are the plans made for the exploratory wells to be drilled?

DR. MENARD. It will take—we cannot do it with the existing oceanographic equipment. The oil companies can do it right now. They have the option of doing it. But whether they will or not is their option. If the Government chooses to pursue it by itself, it could be done either by leasing the same drilling ships that industry would use, the entire area could be tested in a matter of a few years, with the first holes, 10 holes, something of that sort, or you could modify the *Glomar Explorer,* a ship which the U.S. Government already owns. It's lying idle for lack of a suitable project. At a cost of about $70 million, the ship could be outfitted, refitted and outfitted in something in 2 to 4 years. So, it could drill indefinitely at almost any depth you would want in the ocean. It could test the Gulf of Mexico as well as this reef.

THE PRESIDENT. Is the technology available to control ruptures at that depth?

DR. MENARD. Yes.

THE PRESIDENT. Spills?

DR. MENARD. There is not technology to produce below about 5,000 feet yet, but with the decade—after the initial discoveries, with a decade to extend out from 5,000 to greater depths, I'm sure that could be developed.

THE PRESIDENT. Thank you, sir.

DR. PRESS. Mr. President, we are working with the Department of Energy and the National Science Foundation, with OMB, and investigating seriously the possibility of converting the *Glomar Explorer* for this kind of a drilling.

AUTOMOTIVE ADVANCES

Our next speaker will be Dr. Dale Compton, who's vice president for research of the Ford Motor Company, and he will tell us about automotive advances.

DR. COMPTON. *Mr. President, Secretary Duncan, Dr. Press, and ladies and gentlemen:*

I'd like to cover three main topics in my discussion with you this morning: First, a brief review of what has already been accomplished by the domestic automobile manufacturers in terms of reducing the energy of their products; second, some of the technical developments that should make further vehicle fuel efficiency improvements possible; and third, a quick look at some questions that must be answered if we're going to accomplish that.

Could I have the first slides, please?

During recent years substantial improvements have been made in the efficiency of the power trains used in our motor vehicles. At the same time, the average weight of domestically produced cars has been reduced by about 650 pounds.

The combined effect of these two actions has produced the improvement in

the fuel economy shown on this slide, a dramatic increase of over 40 percent. The use of these vehicles by the American public has already saved over 500 million barrels of oil. Of course, this saving will continue to grow as new fuel-efficient vehicles replace older cars and as even more fuel-efficient cars are introduced in the years ahead.

Frankly, I believe no other industry in the world has yet demonstrated such exceptional energy saving progress. Before considering the opportunities for further improvement in vehicle fuel economy, I'd like to comment briefly on what I think is a common misconception, namely, that foreign-built cars are technically ahead of U.S.-built cars in terms of fuel economy.

This chart, which plots the combined city urban cycle fuel economy, the so-called metro highway fuel economy, as a function of vehicle inertia weight. You will note that—and this is EPA data for the year 1979, as published by them—note that the dotted curve representing imports lies below the line for the American-built cars, except at one inertia weight where they are essentially equal.

Let me now turn to a consideration of the technical opportunities that may exist for further improvement in fuel economy. As a basis for this discussion, I will use plots similar to the previous one of fuel economy versus vehicle inertia test weight.

The line represents the average fuel economy of the 1979 U.S.-made gasoline-powered cars, as published by the EPA. A change in weight moves one along the line, a change in power train efficiency moves one vertically away from the current technology line. And thus a new power-train technology that works for all engines in all inertia weight vehicles would move us above the current line.

Please note that a point on this line gives the fuel economy of a vehicle at a specified weight. This graph cannot be used to determine or project corporate average fuel economy, because the sales mix of small, medium, and large cars is such a dominant force in determining this.

Now, several technical changes can be expected to provide improvements in the average overall efficiency of the present power train. For example, better fuel control, better combustion chamber design, increased use of electronic control ssytems, turbocharging with reduced engine displacement while maintaining constant performance, and improved transmissions through the use of torque converter lock-ups in overdrive will also contribute. And if these improvements could be used for all vehicle weight classes, this would lead to fuel economy improvements shown here by the upper curve—an increase of about 15 percent over current power trains. Of course all of these improvements will not be possible on every weight class, and neither is it likely that all of these improvements could be introduced simultaneously.

I've carried forward to this plot the dark line from the earlier side and have marked it "current conventional." Now, there are two other piston engine technologies that may become available in reasonable quantities by 1985, the diesel and the stratified charge gasoline engine. In both of these engines, the fuel is injected into the combustion chamber. The first of these I will discuss is the gasoline version of the stratified charge engine, which at Ford is called PROCO, for program combustion. The slide shows this, and my associate is presenting you with a model of this combustion chamber.

You'll see that there is an injector for the fuel at the center, for directly injecting the fuel into the combustion chamber; you see that the piston has a unique cup design; you see that there are two spark

plugs per cylinder. The process is controlled in such a way that the combustion is initiated in the cup, and then spreads out into the total chamber.

A higher compression ratio and a very lean air-fuel ratio provides a 15- to 20-percent improvement in fuel economy over the current conventional engine. This is indicated by the upper curve. This engine type also has the capability of meeting the 1981 Federal statutory emission levels for hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide, and oxides of nitrogen, and it has a particulate emission level below the proposed 1983 standard. The earliest practical introduction date by Ford is '84, assuming a successful pilot production run in 1980.

The second piston engine technology is the diesel engine. This slide shows the combustion chamber of the Oldsmobile 5.8 liter diesel engine that is just now going into production. In this case, the fuel is injected into a prechamber down into the combustion chamber, which will ride below here. The model will show that a bit clearer.

This is a high-compression engine, of course. In terms of its fuel economy, the middle line on this chart indicates the fuel economy that present diesel engines achieve, assuming that the vehicle has the same performance as a gasoline-powered vehicle at the same inertia weight.

The line is essentially the same as the line shown on the previous slide for PROCO fuel economy improvements in the range of 15 to 20 percent. But many of the diesel-powered vehicles available today do not achieve the same performance as their gasoline-powered counterparts. And the top line represents the fuel economy achievable by some currently available diesel-powered vehicles whose performance, as measured by acceleration, is 50 percent worse than a comparable gasoline-powered vehicle.

You see the improvement in fuel economy that's achieved by the reduction in the performance. It should be noted that diesel engine manufacturers have testified that current diesel engines cannot simultaneously achieve the '81 Federal statutory emission levels for hydrocarbons, carbon monoxides, and oxides of nitrogen, and also meet the proposed levels for particulates in all weight classes.

Unless new control technology can be developed which does not have a major effect upon fuel economy, diesel usage may be restricted to vehicles of very low inertia weight, in this region and to the left. It can be expected, however, that the excellent fuel economy of both PROCO and diesel can in time be further improved through many of the same actions mentioned in conjunction with the improved conventional engine that we discussed earlier.

THE PRESIDENT. Dr. Compton?

DR. COMPTON. Yes, sir.

THE PRESIDENT. Is the reduction in performance so onerous or unpopular that the motorists would not buy it at this time? That's one part of the question. Is that how the so-called Moody Mobile gets its increased performance, or is it a different change?

DR. COMPTON. Well, there are two parts to that question, Mr. President. These four points represent the vehicles that are being sold in the United States today. And so there is a market for them, and people are buying them. Whether that is a performance level that the average consumer will accept, I think is unclear.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, is that just low acceleration?

DR. COMPTON. Low acceleration, yes, sir.

THE PRESIDENT. I see.

DR. COMPTON. In the case of the Moody Mobile, there is an additional

change that's made in that. That is a turbocharged engine, and it's down-sized. As a result, it will get somewhat better fuel economy than this. I might just add, though, that in our studies and as reported by the EPA, we have been unable to meet the emission standards with that type of vehicle. We call it the 3,000-pound vehicle, and we have not been able to reduce the emissions to the level that it could be certified.

THE PRESIDENT. Is that apparently an insurmountable obstacle or something that——

DR. COMPTON. We continue to work on it. It is not clear to us, though, that it is possible within the current levels, within the current restrictions imposed by the certification process.

Now, beyond these versions of the piston engine, several alternative powerplants are under development. The nearest term prospect appears to be the electric. While currently available batteries severely limit the size and range of such vehicles, extensive research programs are under way that have the prospect of providing a much improved range under reasonable driving conditions. Vehicles with a range between 70 and 100 miles may be available by the late 1980's. Cost, durability, and safety of electric vehicles are all issues that must be resolved.

Other alternatives include the high-temperature gas turbine and the Sterling. And both are currently under development with the assistance of funds from the Department of Energy.

This is a slide of the Chrysler automotive turbine engine that's been jointly developed with the Government—and while we have a model, it's very difficult to carry that to you for you to examine, but you can see the principal elements of it, there's a compressor, there are turbine wheels, there are diffusers.

The next generation of such turbines, if they are to find extensive usage in automobiles, will require ceramic components. We have a couple examples of those. These are the stator turbine wheel, made from ceramics. Of course these are in the very early stages of development and are far from ready for consideration for production. While progress is being made on both of these engines, it appears unlikely that either can be in large-scale production before the late 1990's or the early 2000's.

But we recognize that vehicle weight is as important to fuel economy as is power-train efficiency. This is the trend that can be expected to occur in the use of materials. Note the increases expected in plastics, aluminum, and high-strength steel. This, coupled with some further vehicle down-sizing, will probably reduce average vehicle weights by another 500 pounds by 1985 for a further increase in fuel economies of about 10 percent. We believe that weight reductions beyond this level, beyond the 1985 level, will not be possible using conventional materials unless the utility of the vehicle is very seriously reduced. Therefore, space age materials are being investigated that may allow further reductions without a change in utility.

Prominent in this research is the study of graphite fiber reinforced plastics, and here are two examples. The first example—I'll show you another in a moment—demonstrates the potential weight savings of these compounds, 73 percent in this one case. Presently the cost of these materials is prohibitive, and the available supply is insufficient to allow consideration for large-scale use. But if these and other problems can be solved, the use of this material could allow several hundred pounds more weight to be removed from a vehicle, thus allowing further weight

reductions while maintaining utility. It appears unlikely, however, that the graphite fiber reinforced materials can achieve significant usage before the year 1990.

THE PRESIDENT. Because of cost or what?

DR. COMPTON. Because of cost and availability.

Now, there are many substantial technical and economic questions that must be answered as we proceed to improve fuel economies. First and foremost is cost. Ford estimates that the cost of the average vehicle will have to increase by $600 to $800 just to incorporate those technologies that we think can be in production by 1985, and that's in '79 dollars. Investments totaling many billions of dollars will be needed.

Equally important is functional utility. We must not destroy the vehicle characteristics that make the cars and trucks useful to people. We must not reduce the size to such an extent that the utility suffers. Then there is the continuing concern over the health effects of engine emissions, especially those from diesel engines. Will certain engines be precluded from use or will controls be needed whose cost and fuel economy penalties make those engines unattractive? Ways must be found to ensure vehicle safety without increasing vehicle weight, for as I've said repeatedly, increased weight reduces fuel economy. Concern also exists about the maintenance and serviceability of the power train, the increased complexity could further raise the cost of maintenance.

And finally, there's the question of timing. It has been Ford's experience that 5 to 7 years is the minimum time needed to put a new engine or transmission of reasonably conventional design into production. Further, if each of the automobile manufacturers in the country were to decide today to replace all of its engine and transmission facilities, it would take about 10 years to accomplish this task because of the very real capacity limits of our machine tool suppliers.

The availability of alternative fuels deserves special mention. In reducing national dependence upon imported petroleum, fuel economy improvements must be coupled with a vigorous program to increase the availability of liquid fuels from alternative sources. While other speakers have addressed this issue in some detail this morning, I want to emphasize that a specific synthetic fuel may be best suited to a particular engine, and the sooner that we know what fuels will be available and in what time frame, the better each vehicle manufacturer will be able to do its job of having the proper engine available for the use of that fuel.

It is also important to come to grips with the issue of how to measure energy efficiency of cars and trucks. Since various fuels have energy contents per gallon that are greatly different from gasoline, the simple measure of miles per gallon will not continue to be an adequate measure of efficiency. For example, we may need to use something like BTUs per mile.

Lights, please.

What is the fuel economy future? Customer demand for good fuel economy stimulated by rising and realistic energy prices and availability concerns will keep fuel economy at the top of our product priorities. And over the longer term, continued efforts in basic research related to automotive technology, hopefully, will increase the opportunity for major improvements in vehicle efficiency.

This of course is the basis on which we and others in the industry and Dr. Press' office are working together in an effort to formulate an industry-government automotive research program that will con-

centrate on some of these fundamental research issues.

To conclude, our industry's products will have achieved a 100-percent improvement in efficiency by 1985. I believe that significant improvements in fuel efficiency will indeed continue beyond that. But we must recognize that the gains will probably be gradual, that there are some high technical risks, and that progress will be increasingly expensive.

Thank you, sir.

THE PRESIDENT. I know we're running a little short of time, but is there any work being done on what are the possibilities for the burning of gases that are presently emitted?

DR. COMPTON. There has been research. You are speaking of the exhaust gases or gases as a fuel?

THE PRESIDENT. Both. I was particularly thinking about the correlation between cutting down emissions, undesirable emissions?

DR. COMPTON. The problem with using gases as a fuel such as hydrogen is not so much with the vehicle as it is with providing a distribution and storage facility nationwide. There are also weight penalties associated with carrying it on board the vehicle.

The combination of those appears to us to make it unattractive as a mobile source of fuel.

THE PRESIDENT. Theoretically, it's possible.

DR. COMPTON. It is certainly possible. There is not a theoretical limit to burning hydrogen on board a vehicle. It is a question, though, of whether the overall system is better served to use the hydrogen in other ways than for the vehicle.

PHOTOVOLTAICS

DR. PRESS. Our last speaker this morning, Mr. President, is Dr. John Goldsmith, vice president of the Solarex Corporation, and formerly in charge of solar photovoltaics research at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, and he will tell us about photovoltaics.

DR. GOLDSMITH. *Good morning, Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen.*

It is indeed a pleasure to be here this morning. In my presentation this morning, I'll try to brief you very quickly on the status of photovoltaics, where it is at the present time—technologically, economically, in the world, and what might be done in terms of improving that technology so that it might in the future become a contributor to our national energy needs.

To get into the topic, I'd like to very briefly describe for those in the audience who may not be familiar with photovoltaics. If one takes a very common material, which is—what is made up of this particular wafer that I have in my hands, you note that it's about three inches in diameter and about ten thousandths of an inch thick. This is made of silicone, the second most common element in the crust of the Earth. If impurities are placed in this, tiny amounts of phosphorous and boron, this material becomes electrically active, that is, that when photons light is emitted and is impinging upon this piece of material, it activates the electrons inside of this silicone and the solar cell becomes an energy producer, it converts the sunlight into electricity, and it does it directly which is very different than any other form of solar energy conversion technology that certainly we talked about today.

Now, that principle of direct solar energy conversion means that it does this without any moving parts, without any emissions, without any pollution, without any vibration, and because it does it electronically, meaning that there is no chemical reactions going on within it, its life-

time is indefinite; it can go on for many, many years.

I have a very brief demonstration of what photovoltaic technology may be. This is a very simple illustration of this principle. This material has now been made into a solar cell by the addition of those impurities. It's placed in the top of this cube, and wires have been now placed from the top and the bottom of the solar cell to a little electric motor inside the cube. And if we turn on the light, which would simulate the Sun, we see that there is a direct conversion that goes on. And by simply cutting off the light, the electricity stops.

This principle has been developed, it's very modular in nature, the more solar cells we add together, the more power we derive. There is no complex interaction between the solar cells which makes it look like as we increase the number of solar cells, we're going to get less power than you would anticipate; quite simple, electrical summations of these solar cells together.

Now, I have some slides I'd like to very quickly show you to further develop this thesis.

In this first slide we see a cutaway of what a solar cell really is. This is a very simple, thin piece of material covered with a window in order to protect the surface of it from contamination, dust, and make it easy to clean. A solar cell by itself, as we have seen, is not in itself able to sustain a complete system, that is, that when the Sun goes away. Of course, we must have energy in order to provide the energy in the evening, for instance. And this is done by a conventional technique such as a storage battery.

A solar cell, such as this, plus some means of controlling the amount of energy which is coming out to charge the battery is something that we would conventionally be able to use, for instance, in our home. And this is one of the very interesting aspects of what photovoltaics may offer. That is the distributed form of energy conversion that people may put on to their houses. It would take, for instance, about 500 square feet of a solar array on a south-facing roof in order to provide enough energy to power a typical American home.

At present cost today, it costs on the order of around $50,000 for that size of a power system and, therefore, in today's technology and today's economics, that's, of course, quite impractical. But it doesn't have to be there, and we'll develop this thesis further.

The technology of solar cells became quite developed during the space age, and one of the best examples of that technology was in the use of solar cells in powering our Skylab space station. This was nominally a 24-kilowatt power system. It was in orbit for over 6 years, and in that period of time it was the only source of power for the entire Skylab—a much more complicated kind of a power system than ever we would need in our home.

In that 6 years, there was unmeasurable degradation of that power system in the hostile environment of space.

Solar cells since 1973 have had a great interest in its application relative to terrestrial purposes, and here we see it being used on a tower in the Gulf of Mexico for navigation aids in order to operate lights, to blow horns, and to warn oncoming ships about its presence.

It's used frequently in isolated areas, such as this particular system which is in the Mojave Desert, which is used by the California Highway Patrol for radio relay purposes. It is being used quite successfully. It is being used now in developing countries. In this particular application, it is being used in Senegal in order to pump water, where people in the past

have had to carry the water on their heads many miles to the village.

It's being used in the United States for water pumping. In this particular case, on a Navajo Indian reservation in Arizona. An even more sophisticated application of photovoltaics is coming along again on an Indian reservation in Arizona, the Papico Indian reservation, in which a photovoltaic array is providing a great deal of the energy requirements of this particular Indian tribe, not only for water pumping but, as indicated here, for refrigeration, for operating lights, for their communications and so forth.

Progress in the use of photovoltaics has been very good and has been stimulating a great deal of interest in terms of looking at it for near-term types of needs when the price comes down further than it is at the present time. We'll talk about that price in just a minute. Such things, for instance, as large irrigation purposes. This is a 25-kilowatt system which is being studied in Meade, Nebraska, in order to irrigate these cornfields, which are immediately behind this photovoltaic array.

I'd like to now talk a little bit about what has happened in terms of photovoltaic technology and begin to develop a dialog associated with why we believe that that technology can be improved and why it may eventually reach a point where it might be useful for large scale terrestrial applications.

To summarize, however, before we get to that one point. This generally tells us about the major characteristics of what photovoltaics are. It's the direct conversion of Sun's radiation to electricity. Its intrinsic reliability seems to be very well demonstrated by the many applications that it has been experiencing over the past 20 years since it became of very serious interest. That it is modular, as we have indicated, that there is a relative absence of environmental impacts, in fact particularly a silicone photovoltaic array would be amongst the most benign of all types of power systems that we could consider. It has a large technology base, it has based a lot of its technology on the billions of dollars which have been developed and invested in the semiconductor industry over the past 30 years.

What has happened as far as price is concerned? And what we see is a very complex type of a graph. It is what we call, in engineering terms, a log-log plot. It's something that we have to be very careful about interpreting, but it's plotted in order to try to show what kind of relationships have existed between the price of the product and the quantity of the solar arrays which have been produced and commercially sold in the United States. And when we plot them on a log-log plot, we see that there's a relatively straight line being formed. The question, of course, is can that line continue? We note that this is now a number when it is plotted in constant 1975 dollars, it is a cost now which has gone from the space type solar array systems which were greater than maybe $300 per watt, to prices now less than $10 per watt. But the question is, is how far down can you extrapolate that kind of a technology. Do we really believe that it can go much further than it is at the present time?

And I think that the likelihood that it can with existing technology is not good. That things have progressed greatly because of the advent of mass production, larger quantities of sales have indicated the value of significant investments in mass production kinds of equipment and those things have been primarily responsible for the kinds of improvements that we've got. But in order for us to go much further, we're going to have to bring on new technologies, technologies which are

not at the present time extrapolations from the semiconductor technology which has been the base of this thing up to the present time.

Another important and interesting point about this is that in the United States we have, or we are dominant in both the industry and the technology, and of the market of solar arrays being produced and sold in the world, the United States exports 50 percent of all those uses of photovoltaics around the world. Let me rephrase that.

Of the total number of sales of photovoltaics which are primarily made in the United States, 50 percent of them are outside the United States, which then gives us some additional incentives in terms of this technology relative to our balance of payments.

I'd like to very simply try to utilize the basic information that's on this graph, but plot it in a different way in accordance with a time base.

Now, we see here a plot of the reduction of solar power or solar photovoltaic power to the present time. And we are going to use that same extrapolation down to a continuum. That curve, which I have indicated, is the learning curve that has been developed so far in photovoltaics, is very analogous to the learning curve that has been used in the electronics industry.

There's a good likelihood that that kind of a learning curve can be sustained. And if we do continue along that kind of a path and we plot against that the utility price for energy which would be derived from a utility system for a distributive-like power system, like for a particular home and put it in the context of what a photovoltaic array might have to be in order for it to be competitive with that utility power, we find that our most optimistic curve intersects that line around 1986.

So, when might photovoltaics become a significant contributor? When might it reach a point where it might compete with utility power? We believe the optimistic curve, the fast growth curve for that. We may begin to be able to see it around this 1986 time period. Certainly not everyone agrees with that kind of a number. I think that there is very good agreement that the likelihood for continued reduction of photovoltaic prices is very good. When it will reach this particular point in competition with utility power, it certainly could be some time longer than that, and it will depend upon the innovation and the invention of American industry, I believe.

Now to try to understand very quickly why I believe that the technology can be improved, I will in a very short manner try to acquaint you with the way that photovoltaics are made at the present time. Those wafers that I had indicated in my earlier remarks are made in a very tedious kind of way. One takes very highly pure silicone and melts it at 1,600 degrees Fahrenheit. Then one drops a seed of silicone into that molten silicone and begins to withdraw it with a meniscus of that silicone attached and then very slowly, at the rate of around two inches per hour, one withdraws the seed and rotates it in one direction while you rotate then the pot of molten silicone in the opposite direction.

So, after several days of growth perhaps, one has several feet of ingot of silicone that one then takes and very carefully cuts wafers from it.

Now, that particular technology can be significantly improved, we believe. There are ways of pulling faster. There are ways of growing the ingots larger. There are ways of cutting much more efficiently; in fact, even with this technology, it may be

possible to even reach the goals that we're talking about.

But suppose instead we are able to cast the silicone as a brick, as one would cast in a foundry, or instead be able to pull a ribbon of silicone directly out of the melt, or perhaps, even better than that, suppose we are able to make a photovoltaic material that we could spray, literally spray on to low-cost, perhaps a glass substrate, and that in itself could make a photovoltaic device.

In fact, all of those technologies are viable and they're all being demonstrated in various ways and they're all being worked on in many programs throughout the United States.

In this last viewgraph, I have tried to indicate the various kinds of what I will call the leading technologies that we're investigating as far as photovoltaics is concerned, the bellwether is the Czochralski technology showing an 18-percent commercial approach which is presently commercialized.

The next one in terms of its commercial readiness is what we call an uncrystalline or semi-crystalline ingot, which is a cast technology, where we literally cast bricks. That has just been newly commercialized. There are some cadmium sulphite technologies which are potentially going to be commercialized in the near future, which are thin, film spray types of approaches.

The potential of having so many approaches all pointed towards our same goals, all having the viability, many of them having the viability of reaching our objectives, gives us some confidence that we may be able to get photovoltaics into the ballpark of being a competitive energy system for our long-range electrical needs.

So, in conclusion, photovoltaics continues to look promising as a possible alternate energy source. Perhaps as early as 1986, some impact may begin to be seen. And, in the meantime, it is finding a growing world commercial application. It works; it's reliable, particularly in areas where utility power has not yet penetrated, photovoltaics is finding its greatest interest.

Thank you, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT. Dr. Goldsmith, there's been a lot of publicity this past week—and I'm sure you noticed—about the chemical process for producing the silicone single crystal. I understand that it's been done from several sources, but it didn't show up on your last chart. Does it have a breakthrough potential, or is it just one of many with approximately equal potential?

DR. GOLDSMITH. Well, the process, I believe, that has been given the most publicity during the past week was the process which was reported by the Stanford Research Institute.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

DR. GOLDSMITH. I personally am not that familiar with that particular process to be able to comment that it really offers the breakthrough potential that we're looking for. However, there are other very interesting technologies which are very similar in nature, that is, that it has great breakthrough potentials coming from other organizations that I do know about that look quite encouraging.

For instance, the Union Carbide approach looks to me to be a very interesting, and an approach that deserves a great deal of attention, as well as a similar kind of a technology at the Tell Memorial Institute.

So I don't think we're hurting for techniques for purifying silicone, which is the Stanford Research Institute technology.

THE PRESIDENT. Is the purification of silicone in the production of the crystal the most expensive part of the process? Is

that where the breakthrough on price is likely to come?

DR. GOLDSMITH. It's one of the most important—when we try to do an analysis of where the cost elements are in growing or making a solar array, we would find that about one-third of the price will be wrapped up in this—when we get to the point where it's a competitive alternate system—that one-third of the price will be wraped up in that purified silicone material.

DR. PRESS. Mr. President, the report had indicated that silicone accounted for 20 percent of the material cost of solar cells now and with this the new development that you were referring to, it would be reduced from 20 percent to 2 percent.

THE PRESIDENT. Thank you very much.

My first reaction is one of appreciation to Dr. Press for setting this seminar up, for Joe Pettit and those at Georgia Tech, for making it possible for us to assemble here, for Charles Duncan, who has enormous new responsibilities for promising me that he'll carry out all the opportunities that have been presented, and especially for the panelists who've given what I consider to be an exciting and extremely interesting presentation of some of the possibilities in resolving our energy problems.

I don't think there's any argument with the fact that the cheapest and best way to meet our goals of reduced dependence on imported oil is through conservation, and this is an area that has not been adequately explored.

The technology is present, the primary obstacle has been convincing people that it's a worthy effort. I've spent a good bit of time the last 2 or 3 days talking to Members of Congress, who are home in their districts or in their States all over the Nation, and almost invariably, when I've called the Members of Congress in the House and Senate, they say that there's sometimes a startling new realization and interest on the part of the American people that we do have an energy problem, and that it can be solved if we all work together.

It's not been possible in the last 2 years to convince American people that it's a worthy subject for them to explore and for which they can make a contribution. So, I think conservation is something that we need to emphasize, first of all. There's obviously an exciting possibility that within existing natural resources that our Nation possesses, that we can increase productivity both in the percentage of the materials that we extract in coal mining, oil production, natural gas, geothermal, and also in new methods of producing materials which, in the past, have not been economically feasible, but with the new higher prices of energy on an international basis, that they are, indeed, competitive and which can use technologies long extant.

We also, of course, are interested in, and I think the public is completely sold on, the possibility for solar energy use and that of replenishable supplies.

One of the most intriguing to me, was that Georgia now produces six quads of energy in biomass, and I've got several acres of—[*laughter*]—of scrub oak trees that I would like to contribute to the process at a minimum cost.

This is the kind of thing that I believe is worthy of greatly escalated exploration.

New England, obviously, has done a great job in publicity surrounding the use of wood-burning stoves, which is one use of biomass, but the conversion of waste products is an exciting possibility.

I was given some data the last time I went up to New England that just the waste from their forests that's left on the ground could meet a substantial portion

of their energy requirements in New England. And, as you know, they are very heavily dependent on imported oil at a rapidly increasing cost.

There is no way that I can see that many of these possibilities can be explored, ranging all the way from biomass, the insulation of low-income families' homes, the scientific and research developments that must be a prerequisite for advances in new techniques, the promotion of these procedures—in the public's mind without the passage of proposals to the Congress for financing. The windfall profits tax, which would leave an adequate reservoir of funds for the oil companies to explore for conventional gas and oil has to be the basis for these scientific and other opportunities, and I hope that all those who are interested, including the oil companies themselves, other producers of energy, the consumers, the Members of Congress, interested public officials, will join in without further divisive debate or delaying tactics, and get the energy package passed. We've been long overdue on it.

And my own belief is, my conviction is that our Nation has the scientific and technological ability. Our free enterprise system with its innate competitiveness and innovation is ready. And I think we can forge a very enlightened relationship between Government with the initiative of guaranteed prices, guaranteed markets, for new synthetic fuels that would be very productive.

The proposals that we've made to the Congress would involve a minor Government involvement, for instance, in the production of new kinds of fuel, synthetic fuels. I think out of 80 possible projects that would be included in the new energy production corporation, a maximum of 3 out of the 80 would be operated potentially by the Federal Government, and if any of those 3, or all of the 3, were viable projects for the private sector, then the Government would defer to the private sector for the production of those synthetic fuels. The reason for including just that small number was that some are likely to be so experimental in nature and so distant from cost-effectiveness, if they are even successful, that there must be some limited Government role.

But the desire that I have as President to see government and private industry, scientists, technicians, engineers, our free enterprise system, both in production and experimentation, working with an enlightened American public is very important.

I hope that the press, who are represented here today, will make a maximum effort to report to the American public what has been delivered to us.

Many of these reports are fairly basic. I was acquainted with some of the data before I came, but it's very important for the American people in general to be well educated on what the possibilities are.

There's no reason for discouragement. I'm convinced that our Nation has the capability of overcoming the energy challenge, and to the extent that we can succeed with conservation, with solar energy of all kinds, with the extraction of existing American supplies of natural gas and oil, increased use of coal in an environmentally acceptable fashion, we can minimize our dependence on those technologies that might have potential adverse economic effects—synthetic fuels, nuclear power, and so forth.

So, I think the ordering of priorities and an enlightened public, a comprehensive energy policy approved by the Congress, and the cooperation of all Americans, particularly between the private sector and government, in my opin-

ion, are a very hopeful prospect for the future.

I'd like to again express my thanks to the distinguished panelists who have been so kind as to acquaint us with some few facets of energy technology potentials for the future and also to express my thanks to all those who participated with this.

I will personally follow up with Dr. Press, my science and technology adviser, with Charles Duncan, the new Secretary of Energy, the other members of my administration, in the ideas that have been presented here, and others that come to me.

And I'm very grateful for the chance to live in a country that's been so generously endowed with natural resources and with the free enterprise system, and a system of society that lets the innovation of individuals contribute collectively to reaching an exalted and very important goal.

The rest of the world is watching us. I think many of the less developed nations and even the advanced Western nations will naturally defer to us in some of these areas, and when I meet with other leaders, in economic summit conferences and on a bilateral basis, I always explore the possibility for cooperation.

There's no restraint on the exchange of basic research data even when it applies to automotive design, for instance, which is a highly competitive field.

And I found them to be very excited about it. The solvent refining processes for coal that might be explored in the near future in West Virginia and Kentucky, for instance, at least in West Virginia, will be jointly financed by Japan and Germany. This shows that there can be an exchange of both financing and scientific and technical data across international boundary lines. So, the possibilities are broad, and I think we can legitimately keep our hopes up that we will triumph in this very challenging test of our Nation's will and capability.

Thank you all for letting me be part of it. I've learned a lot. I know everyone here has, too.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The portion of the energy seminar which the President attended began at 10 a.m. in the Fred B. Wenn Student Center ballroom at the Georgia Institute of Technology.

Following the seminar, the President met with the executive committee of the National Conference of Democratic Mayors at the student center.

Atlanta, Georgia

Remarks at Emory University.
August 30, 1979

Thank you all very much. As I'm sure all of you have surmised, coming back to Georgia and to this setting returns to me overwhelming memories of my past. As I sat here on this delightful day, I was reminded of the cottonfields in Sumter County during August when I was a boy, but Emory has added a new dimension—I particularly appreciate this delightful insulated robe that they've provided for me to give this speech. [*Laughter*]

President Laney, I'm delighted to be here on your campus and the campus of the faculty and students and the alumni of a great university. It's always good to go to a college campus and know that the president is popular. I was overwhelmed with the degree of popularity when, at the luncheon—which I attended not quite long enough to eat—President Laney got almost as much applause when they mentioned his name as when they mentioned the name of Coca-Cola. [*Laughter*] That is my tribute, indeed.

My good friend, Chairman D. W. Brooks, reminded me of my stature as President. He talked about fishing and then he was kind enough to mention rabbits in the same comment. [*Laughter*]

He joined with Chairman Henry Bowden in pointing out that when he had been to have lunch with me at the White House, that he had always had just a sandwich. And Henry Bowden pointed out that I had not changed my habits, that when he had lunch with me the last week that I was Governor, he also had just a sandwich. [*Laughter*]

Bishop Cannon did much better. As you can well imagine, being the gracious man of God that he is, he did not overlook an opportunity to pay true tribute to the highest elected officer of our land. He carefully chose, among all the events of my past, my interview with Playboy and described it—[*laughter*]—with some degree of relish and enthusiasm. It was indeed a delightful lunch for me.

I'm truly honored by Emory, an institution which to a Christian cannot fail but have a special meaning, an institution which is great in its own right, which is dynamic in its attitude toward the present and the future, an institution which in a modern, fast-changing, technological world would set aside the time and invite the President to a special occasion, that is, the dedication of a church, a place to worship God.

I'm going to make my speech brief. Former Attorney General Griffin Bell has given me a report, which may be apocryphal, about an event in the life of John Wesley. When asked what estate he would leave for posterity, he replied, "Just four silver teaspoons, and the Methodist church."

One of the persistent and most difficult challenges in our lives is to balance values, the transient against the permanent, and the less important against those which are vital.

In breaking ground for the William R. Cannon Chapel and Religious Center, we honor the things in life that are most precious, things that cannot be seen and which cannot be measured. We can measure the grandeur of a person's house, or the size of a bank account, or the acreage of one's land, or how fast one's net worth increases each year.

We tend to dwell too much on such things, for they tell us very little about the real meaning of life. For that, we must turn to things which cannot be seen or which cannot be measured, to things like honesty, integrity, the strength of conscience, the love of God, service to others, humility, wisdom.

These things are invisible. They're beyond measurement, but they comprise life's true wealth. In these things, Bishop Billy Cannon is a very rich man, and his life has also brought richness and meaning to the lives of thousands of others, including my own.

I happen to be a Baptist, but I've been surrounded by Methodists all my life—my mother, my wife, some people. And when I was enjoying the highest official day of my life, being inaugurated as President of the United States of America, I chose to give the invocation, a Georgian, Bishop Billy Cannon.

What's true in measuring values for an individual is also true for a nation. We can measure gross national product, imports and exports, the growth of industry and manufacturing. We can see with our own eyes how many tanks we have, how many nuclear warheads in our arsenal. We can be thankful for such strength and grateful for material blessings. But we know that these are not the most important characteristics of a nation's life. They do not hold us together as a unique people. They

are not the essence of what makes us Americans.

The real meaning of America is not encompassed in the material wealth and the military power of our country, for we know that wealth and power can be a potential for evil as well as for good.

We measure the real meaning of America, as in a human life, in our intangible values, values which do not change—our care for one another, our commitment to human freedom, our search for justice, our devotion to human rights and to world peace, and the patriotism and the basic goodness of the people of our Nation.

These qualities cannot be measured. They're invisible. Yet, these are the true strengths of America which channel our wealth and our strength, not for evil, but for good.

These are the things that have drawn so many oppressed and friendless people to our shores and that have made America a beacon of freedom for millions of people around the world who have never met an American face to face. And these are the qualities that give hope and moral sustenance to many here at home in our own country for whom the ideals of America are still imperfectly realized—the poor among us, the minorities, those who may not speak English, those who lack proper education or adequate health care or who have talents which are yet unawakened.

We are the greatest and, I believe, the most free nation on Earth. Yet all of us know that we still have a long journey ahead before the powerful, transcendent ideals of America are fully translated into reality in the daily lives of all people in our country.

But if the history of America shows anything, it shows that America is capable of change. America is capable of change because we have the courage and because the conscience of America is strong.

All of the great movements of American history, from the Revolution to the abolition of slavery, from the struggle for women's suffrage to the peaceful crusade for civil rights in our own generation, all these movements and others like them have called upon the conscience of America. And we have found that because of that conscience, America changes, America makes progress, America comes ever closer to the realization of the majestic ideals on which this country was founded.

The conscience of America is rooted in its institutions and it's rooted in the ethics of the Judeo-Christian tradition. That tradition has many expressions, but within our religions, it's not enough. It's also rooted in our secular life as well, and that gap can constantly be bridged by human beings who search for the correlation of the two. It's varied expressions are as diverse as we American people ourselves.

But underlying that diversity is a basic unity of belief and purpose.

I've spoken recently of a crisis of confidence in this country and a need for unity. Of course, we are proud of our diversity. Our pluralistic society is an important source of vitality and creativity of American life. And I would guess that the American society is the most diverse in the entire world. But we must not permit diversity to degenerate into division.

In a time of trial, we must not permit the legitimate contest of competing views to become a war of group against group, special interest against special interest, and finally, each of us against all the others.

The motto of our country, as you know, is "E Pluribus Unum"—"Out of Many, One." We must, of course, continue to cherish the many—but the multi-faceted

nature of our people is exemplified in many. But in this time of crisis, both material and spiritual, we must learn to place greater emphasis on the "one"—on the shared values and the shared interests that unite us. For in a varied nation like our own, those transcendent values and that concern for the common good are the sole and indispensable basis for harmony and social cohesion.

In international councils, we can share with others this vision of a common humanity based on humanistic views.

I'm very sorry that Andrew Young, as President of the United Nations Security Council, was called back today to New York and was not able to be with us. He went to the United Nations 2½ years ago at a time when many countries, especially in the developing world, looked upon the United States with fear and mistrust. His work has helped millions of poor and oppressed people throughout the world to understand that we support their longing for justice and for a better life.

He speaks from the heart, he speaks out of a deep commitment, he speaks out of religious conscience, and he speaks with a preacher's eloquence.

The commitment to social justice and human rights that Andy Young has brought to his work as an American diplomat will continue to guide us in the months and years ahead.

As Andy leaves the United Nations, our common task as Americans is to look ahead with a sense of caring and concern for the social fabric of our own Nation and for the more peaceful, more fair, and more just world around us.

Controversial and sensitive issues must continue to be addressed with courage by our Government. Every American has a right, even a duty, to debate all public issues, including issues of foreign policy. Open debate and the free exchange of ideas are the heart and the soul of our political system. But differing political views, when and if they do exist, must not become the occasion for deep and damaging divisions between groups of citizens in our country.

Black Americans and Jewish Americans have worked side by side for generations in the service of human rights, social justice, and the general welfare. Both groups have a particular call on the conscience of each other and on the conscience of all of us. Both groups have suffered too much pain, too much persecution, too much bigotry to compound that suffering in any way. And both groups are part of something larger—the totality that we call America.

I spoke earlier of the need for unity, for a greater emphasis on the oneness of our Nation. Many nations today, as we well know, are in danger of being torn apart by ethnic divisions, by political rivalries, and by religious conflicts. We must seek resolution of differences, and we must stand with each other to prevent all these quarrels of the world from being imported into our own national life.

With the guidance of God we can be successful in this search for the accommodation of differences. We in the United States have learned to accommodate the diversity of our people, because all of us hold fast to our common identity, our identity as Americans. It's especially important to do that today, for we live in a time of wrenching change.

As we strive to meet the challenges of the energy crisis and of inflation, as we search for peace in a nuclear age, we must shape our national life in the light of those fundamental principles which do not change.

The well-known historian, Arnold Toynbee, teaches that civilizations grow in a rhythm of challenge and response, challenge and response. When civilizations reach their highest goals, he said,

it's difficult decisions, difficult conditions rather than easy conditions that produce great achievements. And Toynbee further holds that great nations most often fail and fall not because of material weaknesses, but because of complacency and a failure to meet new challenges creatively.

I do not fear for the future of the United States. If there is one thing we are not, it's complacent. If sometimes we are confused, if sometimes we think we may have lost our way temporarily, it's because we are struggling to apply our transcendent values to new challenges of awesome complexity which no other peoples on Earth have been able to meet successfully. We are most likely in the forefront. The basic strength and creativity of our values remain undiminished, and as long as our national roots are imbedded in that rich soil we prosper and we will triumph.

Throughout our history, I would like to say in closing, crisis has been the occasion for rethinking, for redirection, and resurgence. In the early and middle years of the 1700's, much of Western civilization languished in a crisis of the spirit. War and social upheaval had robbed many people of both will and purpose.

In the midst of that widespread moral depression came an international spiritual revival lead by men like John and Charles Wesley and George Whitefield. The subsequent moral upsurge began in the churches, they spilled over into the streets and found lodging in political movements in Europe and here among the American colonies.

Out of that movement of the spirit, based on spiritual things in the colonies, came our independence. The effect was so profound that years later John Adams would write, and I quote from him, "What do we mean by the American revolution? Do we mean the American war? The revolution was effected before the war commenced. The revolution was in the minds and the hearts of the people—a change in their religious sentiments of their duties and obligations. This radical change, "he said," in the principles, opinions, sentiments and affections of the people—that was the real American revolution."

That crisis brought awakening; awakening brought creative and fresh directions. I pray that from our present material and spiritual crises, which are well recognized, that there may come a new sense of awakening and a new pursuit of more fulfilling ways to live and to work together as Americans.

Let us confess our failures, let us marshal our inner resources and move on—upward. If we are guided by the best of our common mandates, renewal of American spirit will come.

We in America will find a way to solve our material problems, and as we do we can rejuvenate the spirit and the confidence of our country.

And then may history record that our generation of Americans heeded the words that you have just heard in Isaiah 61: that we brought good tidings to the afflicted—proclaimed liberty to captives and comfort to all who mourn—that we repaired the ruined cities and the desolations of many generations—and that through us the Lord God will cause righteousness and praise to spring forth before all the nations.

That's my prayer. I know it's yours. Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:14 p.m. at the Quadrangle at groundbreaking ceremonies for the William R. Cannon Chapel and Religious Center. In his remarks, he referred to D. W. Brooks, chairman, Emory Committee of One Hundred, and Henry Bowden, chairman of the board of trustees of Emory University.

Prior to the ceremony, the President attended a luncheon in Cox Hall on the university's campus.

Tampa, Florida

Remarks and a Question-and-Answer Session at a Town Meeting. August 30, 1979

THE PRESIDENT. During 1975 and 1976, my wife, Rosalynn, spent 75 days in Florida; and I spent almost as many, and I learned a lot about our country from you, because not only is Florida a dynamic and aggressive State with confidence and God's beauty, which attracts people from all over the world, but Americans from every State assessing our Nation very carefully to find the garden spot are inclined to move to Florida to spend their productive years after they become senior citizens.

I had a chance during those months to listen a lot and to talk some. And I heard about the need for a social security system that was sound, and I heard about the fact that the unemployment rate was over 8 percent. But I also heard about the need to maintain peace and to make sure that no young American might lose his or her life in combat. And so far, God has blessed us, and I hope that when I leave the White House we'll still have that record.

And a lot of people here from Jewish families, and from others, said the most important single issue that threatens world peace is the Mideast conflict, where four wars in 30 years and hundreds of years of antagonism and hatred create a cancer and needs to be addressed. And we've made some progress there.

ADMINISTRATION POLICIES

There have been many issues on which we've succeeded so far. There have been other issues that are too difficult to solve in 2½ years, and there have been other issues where one cannot find a solution until the American people get aroused and committed to joining in an effort to find a solution to it.

Obviously, we're trying. We've now got a SALT agreement with the Soviets to put a very tight constraint over any increase in nuclear weapons that threaten the world; and the Soviet Union, if the SALT treaty is passed, will have to cut back their nuclear arsenal, their numbers of launchers by 10 percent. We won't have to cut back any. But this will lead to further progress in the future, and to constrain nuclear weapons is a very burning issue now before the United States Senate.

Inflation has been with us 10 or 12 years. It goes up and down, primarily because of the price charged for imported oil. We had a very high inflation rate, 12 or 13 percent back in 1973, 1974. We've got a very high inflation rate now, because the OPEC countries have increased the price of oil over 50 percent in the last 6 or 7 months.

Inflation is tenacious. It's got to be addressed. We're doing the best we can. We're holding down Federal spending. We've already cut the budget deficit more than 50 percent. We're going to have tight management of the Federal bureaucracy. We've got civil service reform, but the key issue on which inflation depends is that excessive importing of foreign oil.

We now import 50 percent of all the oil we use, and we not only import oil, we import unemployment and we import inflation. So far, the Congress has acted on about 60 or 65 percent of the energy proposals that I sent to them in April of 1977, almost 2½ years ago, and we've already cut down our dependence on imported oil for the future about 4 million barrels a day.

Now we've got to take action to cut down 4½ more million barrels a day by passing a comprehensive energy policy through the Congress based on the wind-

fall profits tax. I'll be very quick to describe what it means.

The price of energy—I don't want to mislead you—the price of energy is going to go up because the world is demanding more and more, and the world is producing not much more or even less. We have very little control over the price of energy, and as it goes up, enormous profits are going to be realized. The question is, should those unearned profits stay in the hands of the American oil companies, or should we have a windfall profits tax and let those profits be used to produce more oil and gas, yes, but also to insulate homes, to provide solar power, to have new kinds of energy, to help poor people and low- and middle-income families bear the increased cost of energy, to give us a better rapid transit system and transportation system. That's the basic question.

And I want to ask all of you to join in with me and encourage the United States Congress to pass a windfall profits tax to give our Nation energy security in the future. Will you help me do that? [*Applause*] Very good.

I want to say two other things very quickly. The first thing is this: We're all in it together—Democrats, Republicans, Southerners, Yankees. I don't care who it is, we're in it together.

And the second thing is that no matter how difficult the problem, our Nation is strong enough and great enough and courageous enough and blessed by God enough to meet the energy challenge successfully if we unite and if we work together. And I have no doubt about the future of this country if we tap the tremendous strength that we have within us now.

I came here because you've already done a good job on energy conservation. The Thomas Jefferson High School has saved, just since last October, $40,000 in energy bills because of effective conservation programs; and Hillsborough County, I understand, has cut energy consumption by 15 percent. If everybody in the United States would do as well as you have done, we would have a great blessing for all of us in this country.

Now I want to answer your questions. I had the pleasure of reading the front page of, I think, the Tampa Tribune today, and the editorial page, and they said that I was welcome—almost welcome—[*laughter*]—and that the questions ought to be tough. And I'm ready for some tough questions. And I'll start with you. Thank you very much.

Questions

Kerosene Sale to Iran

Q. Hello. My question pertains to Iran.

The President. Good.

Q. Thank you. The Iranian officials say that they don't need the oil that we sell them. Do you think that they will sell the same stuff back to us at a higher price, or by doing this gesture of friendship, will they lower the prices of oil in the future?

The President. That's a good question, and it's one that's been highly publicized around the country. Let me give you the facts. We buy from Iran about 750,000 barrels of oil every day. We're heavily dependent on the Iranian oil. The reason for the gas lines in California and on the east coast earlier this year was because the revolution in Iran interrupted supplies and we lost about 100 million barrels of oil that ordinarily we would have bought from Iran. So, we have a good relationship with Iran as far as buying oil is concerned.

About 2 months ago—I don't remember the exact date—the Iranian officials sent word to our Government, and it eventually got to me, that they had sabotage in a

plant that makes kerosene. When I grew up on a farm during the Depression, about everything we had was kerosene. We cooked with kerosene or wood, and we used kerosene lamps. A lot of the Iranian families do this. The Iranian Government asked if we would sell them back a million barrels of kerosene because they had run out of refined kerosene.

You take crude oil to make kerosene out of it. I agreed to do it. That's as much oil as they sell to us, like every day and a half. It was a one-shot proposition. I don't know whether Iran needs that oil or not. It was done through a company, an American oil company, a refinery. And they told me, the company sent me word that if we had a shortage of kerosene or home heating oil in the winter, that that company would buy extra kerosene or heating oil in other markets around the world and replace it for Americans.

So, there's no chance that we will come up short. The oil was sold to Iran, I understand, at the market price, and if Iran should not need it, then it would probably be sold right at the market price.

I have not known about that statement until it happened today. But I will be sure that Americans don't come up short on kerosene or home heating oil, and the company that sold the oil to Iran has pledged to help me with that.

We sold it to Iran because they said they had a hardship case. And I think it was a good investment, because had we not cooperated with them—I can't claim that Iran would have cut off all oil sales to us, but they sell us a lot of oil every day.

This is a one-shot proposition amounting to about a day and a half of the oil we get from Iran.

WAYS TO CONSERVE ENERGY

Q. Welcome to Tampa, Mr. President. I'd like you to know that I've heard a lot of people say that they don't plan to cut back on energy consumption because they don't want to be the first ones to make the initial sacrifice. Until they see everyone else doing his part to conserve energy or until they're somehow forced to, they won't take action. How do you as leader and President plan to impress upon each and every individual of our country the importance and the real need to rally behind you and your energy guidelines? Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT. Let me say, first of all, that it's absolutely imperative that we do two things. One is for all Americans to save; there's no way that the Government can save for you. That's got to be something that 220 million Americans join in doing.

The second thing is that energy saving is not a sacrifice. For a family to drive the speed limit not only saves energy, but it saves lives and it's in accordance with the law. For a family to take a little money, either through a government loan or, if they can afford it, out of their own money, and insulate their homes so it doesn't take as much to cool it in the summer or heat it in the winter is an excellent investment, because you get back what you invested in less than 2 years and your home still maintains the same temperature. You just don't waste as much heat.

For a family to use a bicycle, if that's convenient, or maybe to walk sometimes. I jog every day for exercise. You know, I think it's a very good and pleasant thing to do.

A business has a tremendous cost-effectiveness; in other words, it's a profitable thing to save energy. I had a seminar this morning at Georgia Tech—and the chemical industry has cut about 20 per-

cent the amount of energy that they use to produce 1 pound of chemicals, and that means, in effect, 19 percent of their energy savings is going in to increase profits for them.

So, I think that a proper conservation effort, either in the proper design of a building, driving habits, habits around the home or around your job, is not a sacrifice. It can be a very pleasant thing to do, and it saves you money, because wasting energy costs money.

The cumulative effect of American savings can be a tremendous benefit to us all. In California, for instance, when they had the very serious gas lines, in just a few weeks the Californians changed their driving habits. And I would like to ask you when you drive home from this meeting today if you're in a car, see how many cars you meet that only have one person or, at the most, two people. And you know for people to join together in going to work 5 days a week, 50 weeks a year, obviously saves money if you share an automobile.

So, I think it's something that everyone has got to do. This problem is not going to go away. And for everybody to sit back and say, "I'll wait for my neighbor to do it," is not only improper for your own life and costs you money, but it's unpatriotic. This is the cheapest and easiest and pleasant way to be a patriotic American I can think of. I hope everyone here will help me.

ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS

Q. Mr. President, recently Florida Power and Light was allowed to begin the use of high-sulfur fuel at the Parish plant in Manatee County with the permission of our Governor and the White House, over objections from residents and governments of Sarasota County. Florida Power and Light was trying to threaten us with blackouts, and I think with the recent fuel adjustments, that we may have already had our blackout in a way because fuel bills for many of our retired citizens are so high.

Also soon to be considered by the Senate, of course, is your energy and water bill, H.R. 4388, which would exempt certain energy projects from environmental regulations and the Tellico Dam, which will, of course, undermine our Endangered Species Act.

In light of these, do you think we really need an energy mobilization board to further exempt energy projects and projects such as the Tellico Dam? How can we really preserve high environmental quality with the development of oil shale and synthetic fuels when we can't even preserve the present environmental standards with the present use of nuclear power, oil, and coal?

THE PRESIDENT. The Environmental Protection Agency has not lowered air pollution standards for Florida Power and Light, to my knowledge. They would be violating the law if they did. They have now set standards of 1.2 pounds of sulfur emissions per million Btu's, which is a very strict standard. Florida, when I was Governor—Florida derived about 85 percent, I think, of your electricity from oil. Georgia, which went to coal much earlier, derived about 85 percent of our electricity from coal.

It's important now that there be a shift away from oil toward natural gas in some instances, and we're trying to negotiate with Mexico to get more natural gas from them, and coal, providing it is burned under circumstances that it can meet environmental standards set by law and rigidly enforced.

I do not approve of an energy production board law that would let that production board violate or change the pro-

visions of law. The reason for the energy production board is to expedite a decision, one way or the other.

Instead of waiting 4 or 5 years to decide whether a refinery should be built or whether a gas pipeline should be built, or whether an electric power company generating plant should be built, that decision ought to be made expeditiously. And I don't want the law changed so that it can be built when it violates the law. So, I'm very insistent on the fact that environmental laws will be followed.

Now, I know that you are concerned about the quality of life here in Florida. So am I. And I can assure you that I will not do anything to lower the environmental standards in order to permit the burning of dirty fuel. I've been to a plant that burns soft coal just recently in Bardstown [Louisville],[1] Kentucky. They've got scrubbers there that work. And we've authorized in the burning of low-sulfur coal the use of dry scrubbers, but with the use of scrubbers which clean up the exhaust. I think that we can shift to coal without violating legal standards, EPA standards, or your standards on what the quality of the air should be.

You mentioned the Tellico Dam. I would not favor the passage of a law on the energy production board that would let them authorize a dam, through their action, that the law specifically prohibited.

Q. Right. Yes, sir. Also, sir, would you approve the Northern Tier pipeline proposed from Washington to the Midwest if that was exempted from environmental regulations?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, as you know, that pipeline is now prohibited from being constructed because of an amendment that won't let oil be unloaded in Puget Sound. And I am not in favor of the production board being able to change the law.

I am in favor of giving the production board adequate authority to expedite a decision and to shorten the procedure through which either a "go" or "no-go" decision is made on a new project.

DEFENSE BUDGET

Q. Mr. President, we're glad to have you here, and I know you like tough questions. I think I have one for you.

THE PRESIDENT. Right on.

Q. In the spirit of your 1976 campaign statements and, I think, almost pledge to transfer some of the billions from defense to meeting human needs, I wonder if it wouldn't be a good idea to urge Congress now to take, say, 10 percent of the defense budget and transfer it to government research in solar energy so that we might develop a true public utility that would uncover and make available at minimal cost to the public, solar energy resources so that we'd be less dependent on foreign oil or nuclear power, which might lead to cataclysmic holocaust of war or nuclear accident?

THE PRESIDENT. Let me be really frank with you about this question. The windfall profits tax, if passed—and I believe it will be passed—will give us over the next 10 years an average of $14 billion that we can spend for solar power, the insulation of homes, the caring for poor families, better mass transit, synthetic fuels, and so forth, combined with what we already have committed to solar power and other sources. My belief is that that will be adequate.

Our target is to have 20 percent of all the energy that we consume in this Nation come directly from the Sun by the year 2000. And with the windfall profits tax passed, there will not be financial limits on how fast we move to solar power.

[1] Printed in the transcript.

The other part of your question: We have cut considerable fat and waste out of the Defense Department budget. But let me say this: The most important single responsibility that I have on my shoulders, above energy, above inflation, above anythink else, is to guarantee the security of our Nation. And I cannot promise you that a single dollar that I spend on defense will ever be used—will ever be used—in combat.

I pray that our Nation will stay strong enough so that any potential adversary who might want to challenge us in a war would refrain from doing so. And I hope that the tanks and the submarines and the nuclear missiles and the airplanes that we produce for our Defense Establishment will never be used in combat and that we can stay at peace. But I want everybody to know that our Nation not only has the will and the unity and the strength and the commitment to protect freedom, to protect our own people, to protect our principles, but also that we have the military power that if anybody should challenge us, they would be committing suicide.

ENERGY PRICES

Q. Good evening, Mr. President. Mr. President, with the cost of energy going up and the economic plight of the poor, especially as reflected in the very high unemployment rate of blacks going down, what, sir, do you plan to do to help the poor of this Nation cope? And, finally, sir, if part of that plan depends on the passage of the windfall profits tax measure, do you have a backup plan if that should fail?

THE PRESIDENT. It's a free country.

The question is, I had a little trouble hearing, but I believe that the question was, what plans do I have to help the poor families as the energy costs go up, both to pay for the cost of heating and air conditioning and also to provide better transportation.

Q. The question was that, and also, if part of your plan depends on passage of the windfall profits tax measure, do you have a backup if that should fail?

THE PRESIDENT. Okay. The primary hope that we have adequately to meet the increased cost of energy for the poor families and the low- and middle-income families is with the windfall profits tax, because it's going to take a good bit of money. We have proposed $2.4 billion per year for 10 years to cover those costs and also a special allotment of a little over a billion dollars a year to improve metropolitan transportation systems. If the windfall profits tax does not pass, then we would not have nearly that much money to take care of those needs.

In the last few winters since I have been President, we have allotted about between $100 million and $200 million every winter to meet the special needs of very low income families, those that qualify for food stamps, if they had a very high cost of energy. And, of course, we've probably done more since I've been in office than any other administration in improving the quality of the rapid transit or mass transit systems.

But I don't want to mislead you. If the windfall profits tax does not pass, my answer is we will not have an adequate amount of money to take care of the families about whom you are concerned. We need the windfall profits tax.

Now, I'm not going to referee about who has the next question. I'll be glad to see you after the meeting is over if you let the lady ask the question. Stu,[2] would you let one of the staff members bring the lady

[2] Stuart E. Eizenstat, Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs and Policy.

around. I'll be glad to see her after the meeting.

FOOD PRICES

Q. President Carter, we're glad to see you. I have one thing to say which is, I'm sorry we had such rude people that had to come here to do this to your program. Second, I would like to say, personally I'd like to thank you very highly for the pictures that you sent to our home of you and Rosalynn. They are on my TV set and they'll stay there.

I know that you're here to talk about the energy crisis. And I cannot talk very much about that in the way that you talk about it. But I have one thing I want to say. Will you please do something about our food prices, because every time us ladies go to the store, they're higher this week, next week they will be higher than next week. I would like to see you do something for us about our food prices. Can you or will you be able to freeze those prices so they will not go up any higher than they are today?

THE PRESIDENT. I think I can tell you that the last few weeks, for the first time, the retail food prices have begun leveling off, and the projections are that they will go down. We've got a very high production of pork and poultry and those two meat supplies will help to force the price of beef down.

About 2 or 3 weeks ago, I met with the meat processors and distributors. As a matter of fact, pork prices peaked. They got to their highest point in February. Beef prices got to their highest point in April, to the farmer, but the people that process that meat and distribute it to the stores have been making too much profit. They have not passed on those low prices to the consumer. They told me there was always a lag between the time the farmers' price dropped and the time they could pass it on to the consumers. But I think 4 months is too long a lag.

Also, last winter when the price of pork and beef was going up, there wasn't much lag. I mean they passed those prices on to the consumer pretty fast. But I can predict to you that the price of food is leveling off and will begin to go down shortly. I'm not in favor of putting price controls, mandatory price controls on. It's been tried in the past with farm products. It has never worked.

But we've got a tremendous production in this country of food. One of your biggest export items is, as you know, food. And I think that we'll see, with the increasing production on the farm, a moderation in food prices.

Our main concern now is the rapidly increasing price of energy. Food is going to get better.

Q. May I say something else, please?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, ma'am.

Q. I'd like to say I think it is wonderful for the turnout that you have here today, not of only the older people, but I think you should give a little credit to these young generation that we have here, because one of these days they're going to be standing where you are and talking about things like they are to energy, the welfare, the schools, and everything else. But Tommy and I say God bless you, and thank you for coming and being here with us.

THE PRESIDENT. Thank you, ma'am.

I might say the young people in the back that had the banner which I couldn't read—it was already torn when I saw it—you know, this is a free country. And I'm President, and I think it's very good—even when people express themselves that way—I am not embarrassed by it. I think the reaction of all of you, because you were disturbed, did its job. There's no need for me to embarrass them. So, I think it's a proper place in our country for peo-

ple to raise a banner or to ask the President a difficult question or to shout out a criticism.

I don't have any problem with that. It's a free country. I want to keep it that way.

SOLAR ENERGY

Q. President Carter, first I'd like to say I'm getting a little tired of everybody giving you such a hard time in the press, you know. I think they need to—I think you've been doing a great job, and if you just hang in there, I think things will be a lot better for you.

But one of the things——

THE PRESIDENT. You don't have to ask a question. That's good enough. [*Laughter*]

Q. No. I have to.

One of the things I would like to show you that I did read in the paper was that you declared war on energy. What I've been doing with a few people, Warren Webber, Steve Cook, Mike Flanners, was in 1976, these two architect students at Florida University developed a passive solar house that won the State of Florida competition and went to the finalist position in the United States. We've been working on that project for 3 years. We've done numerous things and talked to numerous governmental agencies. I went to Washington with a friend of mine, and we gave a piece of paper that I have here, I want you to read also; I have a little something I want you to take home, I think you'll find interesting to read. [*Laughter*]

I went to Washington and I went to 220 Congress and Senate offices, and I gave a piece of paper to each one, each aide or representative or someone. And out of 220 people that promised to write me a letter asking for more information about my solar houses, it was people like Congressman Gibbons and Senator Stone that wrote. Senator Stone and Congressman Gibbons have been doing a lot of help, but I'd like to know why, if we have these 220 people who are so concerned, why they don't even write me a letter to find out about this house that was the finalist position we've been working on for 3 years?

I think that we have a solution, a major solution to the energy housing problem. I've spent hundreds of dollars on phone calls. I've talked to numerous agencies. Everybody passes a buck; it's a total runaround system. I went to the Small Business Administration here; they told me they wouldn't even give me an energy-related loan. The man further suggested that I take my project to Saudi Arabia and sell it to Saudi Arabians.

Not only that, when I was in Washington, I talked to a few aides—which I won't ever name. They suggested that I don't fool with the Government—the Government is a waste of my time, it's too much redtape—and I go out and find private investors. Well, you need money for private investors, because I don't want to go to jail with the SEC problems. We have spent $9,000 in 6 months on this project. The project is completed. We are ready to build the first prototype. We have no funds to build it.

You declared war on energy, and I agree it is a very big problem. Any time—my feelings are when somebody declares war on energy, you put all the money and all the effort into solving that immediately. We have right now a solar house. I won't quote anything on it, but I believe that I have the best design for a passive solar house that had so many things to offer people. Nowadays, people my age can't even dream of buying a house.

When I was on TV, we got 15 calls; people wanted to buy our house. I had

to tell every one of them, "I'd like to sell you a house, but I can't sell it to you because we don't get any Government support." The governmental agency passes the buck, the people want the house, and I—you know, it has gotten to the point where the project is ready. Today we can start on the prototype; next year we can offer passive solar houses using the greenhouse effect. That was a finalist position. So many wonderful things that I just don't understand what's wrong. I'm sorry.

I've worked so long on this project. It's very depressing. It's gotten to the point where I'm beginning to wonder exactly what is happening in the Government when we can't even offer something to the people; when billions of dollars are spent on research and all we are talking about is just a very small amount of money to build our first prototype.

THE PRESIDENT. Let me ask you one question.

Q. The question is——

THE PRESIDENT. Let me ask you one question and then I'll give you an answer. Do you think it's a good idea?

Q. Yes, sir. I do. The American Institute of Architects judged it a winner in the Florida competition and a finalist in the United States.

THE PRESIDENT. If you will come to the White House, I will look it over myself. And then I'll try to use my influence—[*laughter*]—to get you an appointment with the Secretary of Energy, Charles Duncan.

Q. Yes, sir.

THE PRESIDENT. Then I'll ask him to refer you to the Small Business Administration. [*Laughter*] I don't think you will have to go any further. If you've got a good idea, I guarantee you that you will get every hearing, including from me.

Q. When can I be up there to see you? [*Laughter*]

THE PRESIDENT. Whenever you want to come. Keech [3] right here will make an appointment for you. Okay?

Q. I'd like to give you also something to take with you, if you could.

THE PRESIDENT. I will also read your material on the way home tonight.

Q. Thank you.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Q. Hello. Mr. President, with regards to the energy problems that we're facing today in America, I don't feel that the problem is in the quantity, but rather in the attitudes of the American public. I feel that no matter how much energy sources we have available, if they're not used wisely, we'll always be wanting. And my question to you is, what can be done, short of expensive advertising, to help the American public see the true cost of energy? When I say the true cost, I'm not speaking only of the dollar amount but of the—as far as conservation, as far as our wildlife, to the resources, to the air, to everything.

What can be done short of advertising, the way that we've been doing before, to push different things that are very worthwhile? What can be done to help the American public see that this is a worthwhile effort and if we don't take steps today, the few people that do have energy today because they can afford it, won't have energy tomorrow, because they will have wasted it all?

THE PRESIDENT. This is good.

In addition to advertising, there are many other things that can be done. I spent yesterday and the day before yesterday on the telephone calling different Members of the Congress around the Nation, just to see how they had spent

[3] Keech LeGrand, White House staff advance person.

the home working vacation, talking to people and listening. And for the first time in the history, I guess, of our Nation, the people believe that there is an energy problem. In the past, it's been very frustrating, because as you probably know, I've been on television, I made speeches to the Congress, and it was hard to get people to realize or to believe that we ought to do something. Now people believe it.

When I went down the Mississippi River the other day, I made, I think, 48—somebody said—little short speeches on energy to let people know that we have a problem and that doing something about it can be productive and pleasant and good for an American.

The reason I came to Tampa was because in Hillsborough County there are many buildings that have been designed in a very efficient way to save energy, including this school building and others that I won't name. The whole county has saved energy, and I wanted the American people, through the national press that's covering this meeting, to know that some communities in our Nation are already doing a good job. The President's voice in a forum like this can convince people that every one of you ought to go home and sit down with your wife or your husband or mother, father, children, and say, "What can we do in our family to save energy and also, at the same time, to save money and also, at the same time, to help my country?"

The first and easiest way to cut down on oil imports, which rob us all, is to save. Then, the next thing is to turn toward the kinds of energy that never give out. The most obvious is solar power. Another one is derived from solar power. That's the production of energy from growing crops or from lumber or waste timber products.

We had a session this morning at Georgia Tech, all morning. People came there from all over the Nation, about 400 people, to describe to me new ideas about energy. And Georgia grows three times more energy in our woods every year than we use in the whole State and if we just took the pine tree tops and the pine needles and the bark and changed that into energy, we could more than meet what we waste—I mean the waste part. We'd have more energy than we need, and the same with animal products. So, I think the thing is to, secondly, turn toward renewable energy supplies.

The third way to turn is to energy supplies that we have an awful lot of. We've got enough coal to last us 600 years, and we're now finding ways to burn coal cleanly so it doesn't mess up the air. And we ought to turn to coal. We've got additional supplies of oil and natural gas that we've not yet found in our country so we don't have to import. We need to turn to those. Geothermal supplies—underneath the ground itself there's extremely hot steam and water. We can tap that. We're already doing that. So, that's the next thing to do.

The last thing to do is to turn toward things that cost a lot but that might be used to fill in the gap, like synthetic fuels. It costs a lot of money. You can make oil out of shale rock and make oil out of coal, but to the extent that we save and use solar power and turn to our renewable supplies, we can cut down on the amount of synthetic fuels we use.

But for the American people to get educated and to believe that we've got a problem is the first major step. We will do what you say, but we will also advertise and not only voluntary public service advertising that the radio and newspapers and television might do as a public service, but also we'll have some paid advertising

to tell you and your families specifically this is what you can do.

I might add one other point. Almost every agency in the Federal Government now and many local governments are sending out little pamphlets like in welfare checks or social security checks, saying, "These are the things that you can do in your own home to save energy."

Last week—week before last—I sent every chief executive, every mayor and every chairman of every county commission in the whole United States, 6,000 of them, a letter, and I gave them ideas on what they could do in their own county to save energy. I used a few examples of people that are already doing a good job. And one of those few examples that I used was this county, because the leaders have already done it.

We've got a long way to go. We can get there.

Hello.

WAYS TO CONSERVE ENERGY

Q. I voted for you in 1976. I campaigned for you, and I'm going to vote for your reelection in 1980.

THE PRESIDENT. Thank you. No answer yet.

Q. You see, I ride my bicycle to school every day. I was wondering how else can we conserve energy.

THE PRESIDENT. What's your name?

Q. Patricia Kirby.

THE PRESIDENT. How old are you, Patricia?

Q. Eleven and a half.

THE PRESIDENT. I hope you all heard. Patricia rides her bike to school every day, and she wants to know what other ways she can save energy. Well, I think you can talk to your parents and make sure that your mother and father—do you have any brothers or sisters old enough to drive?

Q. No.

THE PRESIDENT. Encourage them all to obey the speed limit.

Also, I think you might plan 1 day a week, the whole family get together, and say, "What can we do 1 day a week when we don't even use the automobile?," like going on a picnic, you know, or doing something—the whole family together—taking a hike, or maybe get your mother and daddy to go on a bike ride with you, like on a Saturday, instead of driving all over the place.

Another thing that you can do is to make sure that the lights in your home are turned out when they are not being used, and encourage your folks to set the thermostats as they should be—in the summertime not any lower than 78 degrees, and in the wintertime not any higher than 65 degrees. We've been doing that in the White House ever since the first day I got there.

You can tell your mother and father that if they want to insulate their home that there's a tax credit that they can get to help them pay for that cost of making their home, your home, more efficient. And if they want to put in a solar heating unit to heat water in your house, then there's another tax credit of $2,000 that you can get for that.

So, there are a lot of little things that you can do around the house. One thing that you might do instead of using an electric clothesdrier, you might rig up a clothesline in the back of the yard and let the Sun dry the clothes, see? [*Laughter*]

So, I think the best thing for a family like yours to do is just to sit down some night and just go down and see who can think of the best ways in your house to save energy. And you can say, "The President told me to do these things." But see if you can come up with a better idea than the ones I've given you. Okay? Thank you.

You're the same age as Amy. She will be 12. She's a little more than 11½. She rides a bike. [*Laughter*]

Thank you very much, Patricia.

Q. There's one other thing—[*inaudible*].

THE PRESIDENT. Why don't you—Phil? [4] We almost are out of time, and, Patricia, can I let the lady in the back ask another question because she hasn't had one yet, and she has been waiting. Thank you, beautiful.

Yes?

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON ENERGY

Q. Thank you, Mr. President. I'd like to welcome you to our State and to our city, and tell you that I'm also a native Georgian, and I am a Carter before I married. Glad to have you here.

THE PRESIDENT. I'm always glad to meet my kinfolk. [*Laughter*]

Q. I want to compliment your staff. I met with some of them. I met Keech over there. They are a wonderful advance staff, and I was greatly pleased to have met with some of them.

First, I'll make a statement, and then my question.

Since most Congressmen have been into Washington much longer than you have, and our problems have not arisen in the last 2 or 3 years, it seems we should start placing the blame for our problems on the shoulders of those who have helped create them.

Ever so many of our problems have been created by the lack of self-serving Congressmen sitting in Washington for many, many, many years.

Now, our question, Mr. President. Since oil and natural gas are finite elements, do you think you and we, the people, can get the Congress to listen to you and to us and help get us an energy program that will keep us the richest and the greatest and the freest nation on Earth?

Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT. First of all, let me say that there's enough blame to go around—the American people, former Governors like I was during 1973 and 1974, Presidents, the Congress, the oil companies—there's enough blame for all of us. But I think the time has come for us not to throw rocks at each other and not try to find a place for a scapegoat, but to see what can we do in the future.

The House of Representatives, for instance, the Members of the House of Representatives have already passed the windfall profits tax. Now it's in the Senate, and it's up to the Senators to decide. But in the Senate the oil companies are concentrating an enormous lobbying effort.

In the past, oil companies have had pretty much a free ride in Washington, because there never was a voice there of consumers, of average Americans. For the first time in the last 2½ years, there's been an intense struggle, with my proposals on one side, which I think represent what the consumers need, and the oil companies on the other. The Congress has not yet been able to pass a single line of energy legislation concerning oil.

To answer your second question, I believe that before the Congress adjourns this year, they will pass the windfall profits tax and they will pass a law setting up a production corporation to produce synthetic fuels and others that we need, and also the production board that will make the decisions quickly on major energy projects.

So, let's don't blame one another now. Let's look to the future, and I believe the Congress will act this year, provided, *provided* all of you let the members of Congress know how you feel.

[4] Phillip J. Wise, Jr., Appointments Secretary to the President.

I don't have time for another question.

Q. I have sent them to the White House twice. [*Inaudible*]

THE PRESIDENT. And they sent them back to you?

Q. Nobody will take them over there. May I give them to someone?

THE PRESIDENT. Of course.

Q. You should have them, believe me.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, I will be glad to take them.

Let me say this in closing. This has been a good session for me. I've learned from you, and I hope you've learned a little from me. I think the main feeling that I have is that there's a belief that if we all act together, we can have a better life, a happier life, a more productive life, our country's security can be greater, our Nation can be unified more, families can be closer together.

So, it may be that facing this particular crisis or challenge of energy can go a long way toward healing some of the problems that our Nation has had too long.

I think for us to recognize that we've got to save and not waste is really compatible with what the Bible teaches. God doesn't want us to waste what He gives. I think the fact that we have to now share with each other is a very good principle on which to base a family's style of living.

And I believe that Florida will prosper. I was talking to your Governor who rode down with me in the plane from Atlanta, he and his wife, Adele. And the tourist industry, I don't believe, will suffer, because people know that with more efficient automobiles and better transportation systems and more care in preserving what we do have, that we can have that enjoyable life. And my guess is that over a period of time, work habits and work hours will be modified to give us more leisure time.

So, it may be that out of all of this struggle and debate and argument and casting rocks at one another, we'll come up with an energy policy that will be adequate, that will give America a better life, and make—as I said many times on the river—and make the greatest nation on Earth, the United States of America, even greater in the future.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:36 p.m. in the Thomas Jefferson High School gymnasium.

Following the town meeting, the President met privately with two of the questioners.

Tampa, Florida

Question-and-Answer Session With Florida Newspaper Editors. August 30, 1979

THE PRESIDENT. I think I will wait to the end of the session to shake hands with everybody.

You say you may not want to? [*Laughter*]

Let me say first of all that I am thankful that all of you would come here to meet with me this afternoon. This has been one of a series of visits that I have made to different communities outside of Washington in the last 6 weeks or 2 months. The main purpose of the visit is to dramatize the need for citizen interest in and understanding of the energy question, particularly the aspects that are part of their own lives and also, of course, legislation before the Congress.

I think that the present awareness by the public that we do have a problem in energy is welcomed and also a recent development. For a year and a half, in spite of numerous TV appearances and addresses to the Joint Session of Congress and all the publicity that I could arouse about legislative proposals, the public still didn't show, in public opinion polling,

that they believed there was a problem and didn't accept the fact that we imported any oil, a majority of them. So, I think it has been productive.

I thought the session today was perhaps the most enthusiastic, most exciting that I have had. There was a lot of spirit there. I don't know if you all had a chance to watch it on television.

But I will be glad to answer any questions you might have on any subject that you choose.

ENCOUNTER WITH RABBIT

Q. Mr. President, I am fascinated by the amphibious attack by the rabbit. [*Laughter*]

THE PRESIDENT. Are you? Okay.

Q. I wish you would tell us about what happened, if you would. I would appreciate it.

THE PRESIDENT. I will try to say this without castigating the press. [*Laughter*] I have lived all my life on the farm, except when I was in public office recently or in the Navy, and I have grown up with wild animals, including rabbits. I was out fishing on a small pond in Webster County, I think in April. I am not sure about the month. I was by myself in the boat, and I saw this animal swimming across the pond toward me. I thought it was a beaver at first, since there are beaver and otter in that particular pond. And when it got closer, I saw that it was not either one of the two animals, but it was what appeared to be a rabbit.

When it got close enough that I could see that the rabbit was going to come in the boat with me, I took the boat paddle and hit water at the rabbit, and he eventually and reluctantly turned away and went to the shore.

And to be frank about it, I didn't think about it any more until the Secret Service said, "What was that animal that was trying to get in the boat with you?" I said, "It was a rabbit." Immediately all my Georgia friends said rabbits don't swim, it is impossible for it to be a rabbit.

About a week or two later, it appeared that a White House photographer who was on the bluff overlooking the pond had taken a photograph. When we looked at the photograph, I knew it was a rabbit, but it was hard to tell in the photograph. So, I had him blow the photograph up. It was plainly a rabbit.

The rabbit, I don't think, was trying to attack me. My guess is that the rabbit had been startled by some dogs or something and had jumped in the pond and was just looking for a dry place to crawl.

PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION

Q. Mr. President, if we can turn the conversation to a lighter topic. [*Laughter*] This business of not talking to the PLO is not your policy, and yet you are following it. We have seen that that policy has caused the departure of one of your most devoted and apparently an official to whom you are most devoted.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. How long are you going to continue observing this policy, and does it make any sense in a country which prides itself on open discussion of all issues with all parties that you are continuing to ban from negotiation with the PLO?

THE PRESIDENT. Our commitment, made by Secretary Kissinger, as you know, to the Israelis at the time they were negotiating Israeli withdrawal from Egypt, was that we would not recognize nor negotiate with the PLO until they did two things. One was to acknowledge Israel's right to exist and secondly to espouse U.N. Resolu-

tion 242. We will stick to that commitment. It was made when Nixon was President. Ford, when he was in office, reconfirmed our national commitment to the Israelis, and when I became President, I also committed our Nation to adhere to this commitment.

I have met with the leaders of Jordan, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and in every instance when I have met with them, at least on my initial meeting with them, I have asked them to induce the PLO to recognize Israel's right to exist and to recognize 242. In most instances those Arab leaders said they thought they could accomplish that. They have not been able to. So, we will not negotiate with nor recognize the PLO until after they recognize Israel's right to exist and the efficability of U.N. 242.

Q. This is not your policy, but you apparently think it is a proper policy.

THE PRESIDENT. It was not my policy. I have endorsed the policy, and I will carry it out.

TOURISM AND ENERGY

Q. Mr. President, back to energy for a second, sir. Some people, after one of your speeches, got the idea, seemed to get the idea that even vacation trips would not be patriotic—to tour States like Florida, California, Arizona, others we could name. What is the proper role of tourism in society that is no longer energy rich?

THE PRESIDENT. I think it is very important. I think the last answer I gave to the group at the townhall meeting, I tried to emphasize then that there was a very important role for vacations in an energy-conserving society. I think the structure of our lifestyle, as it does change, with, for instance, a 10-hour work day with 4 working days, that's the kind of thing toward which we might move, would enhance the possibilities of tourism and recreation, give us more time, more days to enjoy life.

Also, the development of more efficient automobiles would make vacations possible under the same level of an individual family budget. And the improvement of transportation systems in general, particularly mass transportation systems, which let vacations and tourism be a greater part of American life. So, I consider a vacation to be a very important part of my existence, and I would hope the energy shortage would encourage people to conserve enough so that vacations in an individual family's life would be appropriate.

WHITE HOUSE STAFF

Q. Mr. President, you are engaged in a tough campaign to try to get America to tighten its belt. You're asking business to take fewer profits; you're asking labor to accept lower wages. How do you reconcile that symbolism with the $56,000-a-year staff chief for Mrs. Carter? Isn't that a problem for you in image?

THE PRESIDENT. I can't claim that any part of the White House staff would not be a problem. The totality of the White House staff under my administration is considerably below what it was in previous administrations. I think 25 to 28 percent fewer people work in the White House for me and Rosalynn combined than worked for, say, President Ford and Betty Ford, or Nixon and Pat, and so forth.

There is a tremendous responsibility on not only a President but, of course, the First Lady. I would guess that Rosalynn gets 3,000 letters a week which have to be answered, some by her personally, some by her staff. She has a heavy responsibility for taking care of the visitors that come to the White House, not only state visits, but we have large numbers of groups that come into the White House every week to talk about SALT, to talk about inflation,

to talk about hospital cost containment, different issues that are important. Rosalynn doesn't arrange those meetings in the initial stages, but she is responsible as the hostess to make sure that when they are there that they have maybe light hors d'oeuvres or some lemonade or tea or something of that kind.

She has under her all of the persons who take care of the official visits. The State Department pays for the actual cost of a state banquet, for instance, but Rosalynn's staff members are the ones that arrange the banquet, decide on the menu, arrange for entertainment, and so forth.

We have picnics on the grounds for all the Members of Congress on occasion, or for certain other groups. For instance, Monday we will have between 1,000 and 2,000 labor representatives who will come there to celebrate Labor Day. It will be a picnic type. Her staff has to do all of those things in addition to taking care of her travel and other minor things of that kind. So, she needs somebody that is competent.

I think if you would compare—and I wish you would take the occasion to do it—if you would compare the size of her staff with her predecessors, you would find that it is modest. It is probably smaller than any recent First Lady's staff in spite of the fact that she is probably the most active of the ones who have served there in the last 12 or 15 years. So, I don't have any apology to make for it. The pay scales are set, as you know, by civil service and Government standards. But we have cut the staff considerably.

Q. Do you think that level job is the same as Hamilton's and Brzezinski's—I mean, that's the same pay as Hamilton Jordan?

THE PRESIDENT. That is correct. That is the top-level staff. I have a certain number of assistants.

SENATOR EDWARD M. KENNEDY

Q. Mr. President, Ted Kennedy has never said that he wanted to be President, and for 10 years the country seems to have had a fascination with him in the White House. He insists he is not running for President, and still he leads in all the polls. When you see all of that, read that in the newspaper, what do you think the country's fascination with him is?

THE PRESIDENT. I have heard Senator Kennedy say that his avowed commitment not to run was one of the things that made him attractive—being reluctant to be a candidate is an attraction in itself. I have heard him say that if he should announce as a candidate—which he doesn't intend to do—that his standing in the polls would undoubtedly drop a good bit.

There is also a great admiration and appreciation and respect throughout this country—particularly among Democrats, but I think among all Americans—for what the Kennedy family has done, with their older brother being killed in the war and with President Kennedy being assassinated in office and with Robert Kennedy being assassinated in the last stages of the primary campaign in 1968. And I think Edward Kennedy has done a superb job as Senator. He is the last remaining brother, and I think all of these reasons, his own reluctance, the admiration and respect for his entire family, and his own competence and attractiveness as a political figure would accrue to his benefit. I don't begrudge him that admiration and that respect.

GOVERNOR EDMUND G. BROWN, JR.

Q. Mr. President, you have been reported as making a statement saying quite explicitly what you would do to Senator Kennedy if he should run against you. I

am wondering if you have made the same statement in regard to Jerry Brown?

THE PRESIDENT. I can't deny I made the statement. I made it in a small group with five or six people sitting around the table with no intention for it to be publicized.

I have never let the identity of or the size of opponents in a political campaign deter me, and if I should be a candidate and if Senator Kennedy or Governor Brown or anyone else should decide to run against me, then I believe that I would triumph, to express it in more diplomatic terms.

I have no concern about that. I made my plans to run for President originally beginning early in 1972, and at that time, my presumption and my conviction was that I would be running against Wallace and Kennedy. And it was not until November of 1974 that Senator Kennedy announced that he would not be a candidate. And I had no fear then of running against those two very popular men, and now I would have no fear of any group of opponents or any single opponent if I should decide to run again.

Q. Senator Kennedy not only could certainly discourage these draft movements in Florida but in other States?

THE PRESIDENT. I can't answer that question.

FLORIDA AND THE 1980 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

Q. Mr. President, in 1976 campaign, Florida was a rather key State in your strategy. Would you foresee it to be equally critical in 1980 if you should be a candidate?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes. I don't think there is any doubt about that. The country's eyes will be on Florida for the same reasons that they were in 1976. Florida is a large State; it's a State within which have been sharp contests in recent years, at least between Democrats and Republicans, the congressional seats are contested. It's a State that's looked upon as a blend of both cosmopolitan and parochial interests, rural and urban, and where people come from all over the country. It has a heavy population of senior citizens, a high population of minority groups, and issues are sharply drawn. I think just the nature of Florida and the character of the State makes it a highly interesting political location, and the early nature of the contest enhances all those factors.

So, yes, it will be important for any candidate for President as it was in 1976.

KEROSENE SALE TO IRAN

Q. Mr. President, you got a lot of softballs in your town meeting tonight. One of the hardest, attempt to be hard, came in the matter of the kerosene to Iran.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. I wonder why you don't simply admit that it's paid in blackmail?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't——

Q. My question: Aren't we going to have to pay more of it, and what if the Arab nations really put the squeeze on us, how much blackmail are we willing to pay? And will we go to more if necessary to get the oil that we need?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't know how to characterize that question.

Q. Soft.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think it's an extremely biased sort of question. I'm not going to sit here and acknowledge that our Nation has been blackmailed——

Q. You would not answer whether this country would go to war in order to get oil?

THE PRESIDENT. The basic presumption of your question is that our Nation

and I personally have been blackmailed. That is not an accurate statement, and if you remove that presumption, then I will be glad to answer the question.

We have not been blackmailed. There was no threat, whatsoever, issued to me or implied through the Iranians or any other intermediary. When they requested that we sell them from a private, free enterprise refinery that was located, I believe, in the Caribbean, at that time a million barrels of kerosene, they sent word to me through Jim Schlesinger—I was at Camp David at the time, it was during the period when I was preparing my energy speech. And he called and said that the Iranians had requested that we send them a million barrels of kerosene on a one-time basis, because through sabotage or other interruptions—I believe it was sabotage—a refinery in Iran that produced kerosene from their unlimited supplies of crude oil, had been disrupted and that many of the people in Iran, relatively poor——

Q. Yeah, I heard your answer.

THE PRESIDENT. ——depend upon kerosene as a fuel for their families. This was a problem Iran faced during the revolution—the most serious problem that Iran faced during the revolution, economically speaking, was a shortage of kerosene. And they asked me if I would supply them in effect about 1 day's worth of crude oil back in the form of kerosene. The company which I think is—Rex, do you remember?—Amerada Hess?

MR. GRANUM. It is.

Q. I have a feeling that you want to evade the question.

THE PRESIDENT. I am not trying to evade the question.

Q. The real part of the question—because most of us have heard your explanation—would you answer this question: It does seem to me that whether you call it blackmail or what, we are in an extremely vulnerable position, and you have so said yourself.

THE PRESIDENT. I certainly admit that.

Q. That is the purpose, you say, of this visit. My question to you then is, are we willing to take the extreme measure of going to war if the Arab nations should cut off our supply, which they are perfectly capable of doing?

THE PRESIDENT. I am not going to answer your question directly, because it is too hypothetical in nature.

We had an Arab boycott, as you know, in 1973 and 1974. Our Nation did not have to go to war, because we got oil from other sources. We conserved and we got larger supplies of oil from places like Ecuador, Indonesia, Venezuela, Nigeria, and other sources.

I would take whatever action is necessary to defend the security of this country, but I would have to make a judgment if an interruption of the oil supplies from some of the Mideast countries was endangering the security of my country. We have analyzed all options. If you study the straight military aspects of it—which has been done by my predecessors, and which I have reviewed—it is a very difficult military question. If a country, country X, said we will not send any more oil to the United States, and then if our country said we will go in and take the oil, to destroy those oil fields or to blow up a refinery would be so easy for terrorists or saboteurs, or for that government itself if they were threatened with invasion, that it adds a complicating factor to it that I cannot address right now.

But I am trying to get our Nation in the posture, first of all, with reasonable friendship toward the OPEC nations, including the Arab nations which we have, including Iran, and secondly, to increase

production in our own country, and third, to conserve energy that we would be energy independent. But I cannot tell you that we would go to war in that case. I would do everything I could to avoid a war, but at the same time my number one responsibility is to protect the security of our Nation.

I can tell you this in addition. You keep using the word "blackmail." Since I have been in office, there has never been any allegation made to me or any insinuation made to me by an Arab or other foreign leader that "if you don't do so and so, we will cut off your supply of oil." I have never been the subject of a threat, and I have the same attitude now that we had when the Barbary pirates were in war: "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute." I wouldn't let you blackmail me, and I would not let an Arab country blackmail our Nation. We don't have to take that.

MIDDLE EAST OIL PRODUCTION

Q. Mr. President, a few months ago when the Saudis agreed to temporarily increase production of oil by a million barrels a day, is it your understanding that there was a linkage of that increase in production to a progress on the Mideast peace settlement, and might that production be backed off if there is no progress?

THE PRESIDENT. I can tell you that there was no linkage. I can tell you that there was no linkage ever mentioned with the Saudi diplomats in Washington or with our Ambassador in Saudi Arabia. And I might say that the increase in oil production was announced at that time to be a temporary increase.

There are two things that it is important to remember: Now the OPEC nations as a group are producing more oil than they want to produce. The Saudi Arabians would be very pleased if I and Giscard d'Estaing and Helmut Schmidt and others would, say, "Why don't you lower your production 9½ million barrels of production down to 4 million," because 4 million barrels a day is about all the income that they can possibly use. They would rather keep the oil in the ground. They are producing the extra oil in effect as a favor to the rest of the world, to provide world stability, which helps them.

Iran is the same way. They don't need 4 million barrels worth of oil income per day. And the same with some of the other countries like Iraq that have some very close relationship with France, no diplomatic relationship with us. Other countries are now producing oil at a rate that they cannot sustain.

So, inevitably OPEC oil production on a worldwide basis is going to go down. I cannot anticipate the Saudis doing anything in the future except having a lower production. We had hoped once they might go up to 12 million barrels a day. They don't want to. That is one thing.

The other thing is the price is going to be determined eventually by the price of alternate energy sources—synthetic fuel, photovoltaic cells supplying electricity, nuclear powerplants in most nations of the world, including our own. Competitive prices of energy is what is going to determine ultimately the level of oil prices. And I think they are going to go up in price until that stabilizing point is reached.

So, you know, we are dreaming when we think that there is some tremendous reservoir of oil out there in the OPEC nations that they are waiting to sell. Inevitably their production of oil is going to go down, either because they are running out of oil, which many of them are, or because they would really prefer to have less pro-

duction. There is no reason for the Saudis, to repeat myself, to produce 9½ million barrels of oil every day for 5 or 6 million people. You know, they know that the best investment they could have is to keep that oil in the ground.

Q. Isn't it being used as a political weapon to spur the Mideast peace talks?

THE PRESIDENT. No. I can't say that they don't want the Mideast situation—I have never met an Arab leader that in private professed a desire for an independent Palestinian state. Publicly, they all espouse an independent Palestinian state, almost all of them, because that is what they committed themselves to do at Rabat. But the private diplomatic tone of conversations is much more proper than is often alleged by the press and by others. Really, it would be a very great surprise to me for Crown Prince Fahd to send through our Ambassador, John West, to me a message: "If you don't expedite the resolution of the Palestinian question, we will cut off your oil."

There's a great stabilizing interrelationship between ourselves and the Saudi Arabians. They see us as their ultimate, not quite protective, but stabilizing factor, and they don't want to sever their relationships with us. They have an abhorrence of the Soviet Union because it's atheistic and because it's Communist and because they encourage, sometimes, radicalism and turmoil and violence. And they know that we are a religious nation, and they know we are a democratic nation; we know our attitude toward them is benevolent, and they know our basic policy is one of espousing stability. And all those factors, and others that I could name, are attractive to the Saudi Arabians.

So, they want our friendship and our good will just as much as we want theirs. I cannot imagine their ever coming forward, "If you don't do this with the PLO we will cut off your oil."

Q. Mr. President——

THE PRESIDENT. I promised her.

OIL PRICES

Q. Mr. President, there has been a strong feeling that in addition to the shortage of oil, because of the import situation, that there are inhouse oil companies who were taking advantage of the situation just to raise prices. And all the time the oil at the gasoline stations was being raised in price, "Just wait until it reaches a dollar a gallon, there will be all the oil available you want." Would you care to comment on that?

THE PRESIDENT. I know. I hear all those allegations. The flow of oil from the producers to the ultimate consumers is a mighty tide that has an inexorability about it. It's a very lage quantity, 52 million barrels a day. You can hold up that tide for a little while, perhaps like a few days. But it's got to move. What goes in one end of the pipeline has to go out the other.

I've had reports made to me that off the coast of the United States, there were hundreds of ships waiting until the price went up to unload. We had the Coast Guard make a survey of the coast. We sent helicopters out and airplanes; there were no ships out there. But it was a viable story that was reported in many news media, and many people believed it. I don't think that the oil companies, with the exception of small fluctuations, can hold back the normal flow of oil in order to wait until the price goes up.

My philosophy has been to get the Government's nose out of everything we possibly could when I feel that the free enterprise system and adequate competition can prevail. And I have induced the

Congress under the most difficult circumstances to deregulate the price of natural gas. It's a phased deregulation over a long period of time to deregulate the price of oil, and oil-controlled prices will be off in September of 1981, in 28 months after we initiated it.

We have deregulated the airline industry to the great advantage of Florida. You all have really benefited. The tourism rate has gone up, and a lot of people are using airplanes and so forth. We are trying to get the Government's nose out of business.

I think the oil companies have needed to have some predictability, because the darn thing was in a furor 2½ or 2 years ago. Nobody knew what was going to happen next. Now the oil companies, if they got natural gas, now know in 1984, January 15, that the degree of regulation and the price are going to be such and such, and they can make their plans accordingly.

One other point. I had the President of Atlantic Richfield Company come up to Camp David to give me advice on the energy speech I made that Sunday night. He said just the fact I had decontrolled the price of oil had encouraged that particular company, which is fairly large, to double their rate of exploration of oil above any level that they had ever had in the past. And that board of directors had met just before he came to Camp David. They had never spent more than a billion dollars a year for oil exploration. They decided for 5 years continuing they would spend $2 billion per year on searching for oil.

So, I think just the predictability about what the price and the degree of regulation of oil is a very attractive feature, and I don't believe that the oil companies can deliberately hold back large quantities from the market for a long period of time in order to wait for a higher price.

AMBASSADOR ANDREW YOUNG

Q. Mr. President, what is your reaction to the ABC News story that the Government bugged Andy Young's apartment?

THE PRESIDENT. That story is absolutely false. ABC came to the Attorney General, reported that story to the Attorney General, asked him if it was true. He gave them a flat statement on his word of honor that it was a false story. ABC then came to the White House, talked to Jody Powell, and Jody told them that it was a false story. They ran the story anyhow, which I thought was a very irresponsible demonstration of journalism. I saw it on television.

I was called about it, and I had it replayed so I could watch it. I then called the Attorney General last night and told him to get a direct written statement from every single intelligence agency about that subject. They all have assured me that there has been no electronic surveillance of Andy Young's apartment, no bugging of Andy Young's apartment, no tap on Andy Young's telephone by any intelligence agency of our country. And I don't know what ABC is going to do about it. They knew the story was denied by the White House and the Attorney General.

It is a serious crime, it is a felony, to put a tap on an American citizen's telephone, to bug an American citizen without a written permission from the Attorney General or the President. Obviously there was no written permission.

So, it is a false story. I don't think any of it should have been published.

One other question.

STRATEGIC ARMS LIMITATION

Q. Mr. President, I would like to know what your response is to the statement from the Senators today about Russians agreeing to certain reservations of the SALT treaty? Do you think that the Russians actually have done this?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't know. If you studied the reservations which Senator Biden and others described, they consist primarily of the inclusion in the SALT treaty itself of agreements that have already been negotiated very carefully and accepted by both sides, plus an agreement that the Senate is certainly likely to request, that the protocol which is designed to last a limited period of time will not have any presumption of extension. Do you follow me? So, those are the kinds of things that have already been negotiated very carefully with the Soviet Union.

Some of them are not in the text of the treaty, and if the Senate should—I am not advocating this, but if the Senate should say in the ratification agreement, "We approve SALT II provided it is understood that the protocol will not be extended and that the production rate of Backfire bombers will not exceed 2½ per month," which is 30 per year and so forth, then I think that the Soviets might accept it. But I can't speak for them. They were not willing during the negotiating phase to include those things in the document, in the treaty document itself. But they have agreed to those understandings, equally binding them.

Q. Your negotiators didn't get everything they could get?

THE PRESIDENT. We have the agreement from them, and if I discovered, for instance, through various means—aerial surveillance and other means—that the Soviets were producing four Backfire bombers per month, I would consider that an adequate cause for abrogation of the treaty itself, because it would be a violation of the solemn commitment of the nations and its leaders.

I consider those ancillary agreements to be just as binding as the agreements within the text of the treaty. And Brezhnev does, too. You cannot imagine—I bet you we spent more time on the verbal agreement concerning the Backfire bomber than we did at any other single issue that is included within the SALT treaty. And it was at the last minute in Vienna when Brezhnev finally acknowledged that the limit was 30 Backfire bombers per year. They had not been willing to do that up until then, because Brezhnev himself had taken the position at Vladivostok, negotiating with President Ford, that the Backfire bombers were not a legitimate subject for negotiations, since it was not a strategic arms. It was a very sensitive thing to them. And we really had to go to the wall to get them to agree that they were producing at a rate of 30 and they would not exceed it.

AIRLINE MERGER

Q. Mr. President, would you permit a local question, please? On the merger of National Airlines, are you inclined now to permit such a merger? Do you have the final say in that, with either Pan Am or Eastern?

THE PRESIDENT. I can't respond to that until it comes to me. I have to let the CAB and the State Department and others assess the consequences of it. They make a recommendation to me, and then I make the final decision.

Q. There is only one recommendation made, I believe, by the CAB, recommending Pan Am. Eastern has not been heard yet. The question is in concept.

THE PRESIDENT. My point is I am not familiar enough with it now to answer your question. When I get it on my desk, then I will study it and understand it. But I am not familiar with it yet.

Q. Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT. I have to go. I am sorry. Let me thank you all. I tried to answer all of your questions.

I am sorry but we didn't agree on the basic premise.

Q. You did very well after you got going. [*Laughter*]

THE PRESIDENT. After we got around the allegation of blackmail, we did pretty well.

But I would like, if you don't mind, to have a photograph made with each one of you, and it will take just about 5 minutes. Then I will be on my way to Georgia, to Plains for the first time in quite awhile. I thank you again.

Q. Mr. President, I understand this is all on the record?

THE PRESIDENT. Everything I said is on the record, yes.

NOTE: The question-and-answer session began at 7:3 p.m. in the Pinellas Room at the Host International Hotel. The transcript was released on August 31.

Prior to the meeting, the President attended a private reception at the hotel for Florida State representatives and officials of the Florida State Democratic Party.

As printed above, the item follows the White House press release.

Plains, Georgia

Informal Exchange With Reporters. August 31, 1979

THE PRESIDENT. Good morning.

Q. Good morning, Mr. President. If you'd only let us know, we wouldn't have come out at 7 o'clock.

Q. Or woken up at 7 o'clock.

THE PRESIDENT. Did you wake up at 7?

Q. None of us.

Q. Close enough for me—for me it was close.

Q. Let me ask you a question. Does it concern us that there are the Russian troops in Cuba? What is your information?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, Secretary Vance is going to make a statement in Washington about that today. I've discussed it with him this morning. I think I'll let his statement stand.

Q. Is it a very serious matter?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I'll let Secretary Vance's statement stand today, Sam [Sam Donaldson, ABC News].

Q. But, to, I mean, kind of forestall any other questions, you are making the decisions on this, though? It is not Secretary Vance——

THE PRESIDENT. That's right.

Q. ——because that would be tomorrow's question.

THE PRESIDENT. I understand. Secretary Vance and I've discussed it, and he'll make a statement today for me.

Q. Do you have something to say about your new United Nations Ambassador, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT. Have they announced the——

Q. Eleven o'clock. Yes, several minutes ago in Americus.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes. I will say something about him. He's a highly qualified professional, thoroughly familiar with the major issues that confront the United Nations, and I have complete confidence in him.

I've consulted with a lot of people before making the selection, and Ambassador Don McHenry fulfills all the requirements, I think, for a superb appointment. He's been highly recommended to me by Ambassador Andrew Young and

by Secretary Vance and many others. His whole life has been devoted to ambassadorial or diplomatic service, and-I've had a thorough discussion with him earlier this week about the major issues that confront the United Nations, North-South relationships, southern Africa, Mideast, and others, and I have got complete confidence in him.

Q. Let me try the Cuban thing from a different angle.

THE PRESIDENT. I'm not going to answer questions about Cuba. I'm going to let Secretary Vance make the statement.

Q. With regard to its potential impact on SALT, would you comment on that aspect of it?

THE PRESIDENT. No. Let's let the Cuban thing be handled by the State Department. I've instructed them what to say, and I think it's best to let them say it.

Q. What is your information about this allegation that Richard Harden may have perjured himself in the Vesco matter?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't know anything about it.

Q. There are stories to the effect that Phillip Heymann [1] apparently told some members of the grand jury that he felt that was the case, although I think he has not commented on it.

Q. He apparently said this in July.

THE PRESIDENT. I don't know anything about it.

Q. Mr. President, I understand you gave some serious thought to Leonard Woodcock as U.N. Ambassador. Is that correct?

THE PRESIDENT. We considered a lot of people. Leonard Woodcock was one of them. But it's so important right now that we have a continuation of our present policy with the People's Republic of China that I think he's better qualified to stay there for the time being.

Q. Did you make your decision before the Kennedy Airport confrontation this week, and were you persuaded one way or the other by that?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I made a final decision after I met with Ambassador McHenry in Washington a couple of days ago. But McHenry was recommended to me as the first choice of a lot of people, and he's a man that I have known very closely since I've been President—because of his work in southern Africa in particular. He's really an expert on the Far East, including the Pacific region, but he's acquired probably the best working knowledge of southern African problems of anyone we have.

Q. Was he Andy Young's first choice?

THE PRESIDENT. Let me not get into that.

Q. What effect will his appointment have on U.S. relations with Third World and developing countries, Africa particularly?

THE PRESIDENT. I think they would guarantee that our present relationships, which I consider to be an improvement over the past, will be continued.

Q. I hate to replow the whole ground at the risk of a second-day denunciation of ABC. Is it a possibility that the Israelis bugged Ambassador Young's apartment, or some other intelligence service other than the United States intelligence service?

THE PRESIDENT. There's no way for me to certify to that kind of thing, but in our key spots, like the Oval Office and the U.N. Ambassador's residence, there is a routine sweep of the premises designed to detect any sort of surreptitious listening devices. And my guess is that if any nation should try to bug the telephone or the premises of the U.N. Ambassador, it

[1] Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division.

would be detected quite early, and there have been no detections of any such devices.

Q. Did you have an account of Ambassador Young's interview with Mr. Terzi before the State Department generated through Ambassador Young an account?

THE PRESIDENT. No.

Q. Did you have it?

THE PRESIDENT. No.

Q. In other words, our intelligence services from whatever source had not developed, to the best of your knowledge, an account of that meeting?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I can't answer that question because I don't know. I haven't investigated that. But I did not have an account of it.

Q. In other words, if they did, then it had not been brought to you?

THE PRESIDENT. That's correct. And there are many ways to get a report of a conversation. It may be that one of the principals involved repeated it to many people, and those reports may have been collected in some fashion. I think the problem with the ABC report was that you all assumed that if a conversation was reported that it had to come from listening devices or bugging equipment, which is absolutely not the case.

Q. As I understand our story, we believe we had sources that told us this, rather than just assuming it. The sources may have been wrong. We may have gotten it wrong. But we didn't just assume it, sir.

THE PRESIDENT. I don't think there's much doubt about that. The thing that concerned us about it was that when ABC went to the Attorney General, he denied it absolutely with his word of honor at stake. ABC then checked with Jody Powell at the White House, and Jody said it was a story that was not sound and should not be reported. In spite of that, before the evening broadcast ABC went with it as though it was a fact, and that was the think that concerned us.

Q. I was not aware of that. I had been told by my people——

THE PRESIDENT. I think the reporter was named O'Brien [Timothy A. O'Brien, ABC News], although I don't know that.

Q. —— and I'd been told that in fact before the broadcast that the Attorney General had not spoken—I mean, Mr. Civiletti.

THE PRESIDENT. No. I believe that O'Brien met personally with Terry Adamson [2] and Civiletti before the broadcast, and a flat denial was made about the accuracy of the story before the broadcast.

Q. All right. I will certainly not argue with you, but one of us has been misinformed about that.

THE PRESIDENT. That's fine. I can't certify that.

Q. What were your political soundings yesterday in Florida, in that that's an early primary State next year? How did you find your own stock?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I didn't make any poll or anything, but I thought the reception of the crowds and the public officials and others was very good.

Q. The Governor says that you're going to win that straw poll in November.

THE PRESIDENT. Oh, really?

Q. Now, he's a long-time supporter of yours, if I remember right. Didn't you support him also?

THE PRESIDENT. Not in the primary. I didn't take any position in the primary. But after he was nominated, of course we supported him as a Democratic nominee, and he is a fine Governor.

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[2] Director of Public Information, Department of Justice.

Q. Mr. President, one more question on the Vesco matter.

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, Bettina [Bettina Gregory, ABC News].

Q. What about the charges that there has been some coverup by the foreman of the grand jury who resigned? Have you spoken to the Attorney General or anybody about that?

THE PRESIDENT. No. But you know any allegation that the Attorney General of the United States would try to cover up a fact or a truth in the presentation to a grand jury is obviously false. There's no inclination to cover up anything. All we want in any case is to have the facts come out and to be presented in accordance with the law. There's too much at stake for a President or an Attorney General deliberately to try to subvert the legal system in our country, no matter who's involved. And that's obviously a false report.

Q. We've seen those things happen in past years. [*Laughter*]

THE PRESIDENT. I know that. I understand that. But, you know, it would be politically suicidal for me to permit anything of that kind or for Griffin Bell to have done anything of that kind or for Ben Civiletti to do anything like that. That's something that's inconceivable.

Q. I don't think a lot of people understand, if it was reported correctly, why way back then you wrote a note to Attorney General Bell saying, "See Spencer Lee." Did you write such a note?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. I don't think I know why you did that. Could you tell me?

THE PRESIDENT. I have a very hazy memory of it, and I've already given testimony to the law enforcement agencies about it. The report was made to me that Spencer Lee had a report concerning Vesco. We were trying to have Vesco extradited, and when I found that Lee had some information about it, I wrote a note to the Attorney General to see him.

Q. So if there was some improper approach, you did not know about it?

THE PRESIDENT. No. No, I didn't.

Q. Harden did not come to you and say, "Mr. President, it's an improper approach here" or something?

THE PRESIDENT. No.

Q. Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Q. Thank you very much.

THE PRESIDENT. Okay. Now I can walk down the street. Thank you. I enjoyed it.

Q. Oh, by the way—the rabbits. Are you going fishing today, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. I might. [*Laughter*]

Q. Are you going to take an oar?

Q. Same pond?

THE PRESIDENT. Same pond.

Q. Can you give us your version of what happened?

Q. Yes, would you like to clear your good name? [*Laughter*]

Q. Have you talked to the rabbit and get his story?

THE PRESIDENT. I gave a report yesterday I think that was transcribed. I don't know if it's available to you all or not.

Q. Yeah, we got it.

THE PRESIDENT. Did you? Well, that's accurate.

Q. It said it was a timid rabbit or a——

THE PRESIDENT. It was just a fairly robust looking rabbit who was swimming without any difficulty, and he was apparently disturbed by some predator, maybe dogs or a fox. And he jumped in the far side of the pond. I didn't know what kind of animal it was at first. I thought it was probably a beaver or an otter. We have seen beaver and otter in that particular pond. But as he got closer to me I saw that it was not either one of those kinds of animals. So, I had a paddle in the boat, and when the rabbit got close enough to the boat for me to recognize it and I saw

that it was going to attempt to climb in the boat with me, I thought that that would be an unpleasant situation for me and the rabbit.

Q. One of you would have to get out.

THE PRESIDENT. That's right. [*Laughter*]

Q. Did you do him in?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I never did hit the rabbit. I just splashed water toward him, and he finally veered his course and went over to the bank and climbed up on the bank.

Q. We have a Freedom of Information Act going to get that picture, by the way. We have filed a suit. [*Laughter*]

THE PRESIDENT. This picture is very clear. A lot of people doubted my veracity when I came back from the pond that a rabbit was swimming. But rabbits swim, and that one was swimming without any difficulty at all. I could certify to that. [*Laughter*]

Q. Thank you.

Q. Well, will you catch more fish than rabbits the next time?

Q. I think being able to swim in ponds is a fine thing, don't you think?

THE PRESIDENT. I think so, yes.

Q. And on that note—we'll not cross that bridge today.

NOTE: The exchange began at approximately 11:15 a.m. during the President's walking tour of the town.

United States Representative to the United Nations

Nomination of Donald F. McHenry. August 31, 1979

The President today announced that he will nominate Donald F. McHenry to be United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations. Ambassador McHenry previously served as U.S. Deputy Representative to the U.N. Security Council.

Coming from a background of extensive study of international law and organizations, he joined the Department of State in 1963. For 8 years, he served in various positions there that were related to U.S. policy on questions arising in international organizations. In 1966, he received the Department of State's Superior Honor Award.

In 1971, Ambassador McHenry went on leave from the State Department to serve as a guest scholar at the Brookings Institution and an International Affairs Fellow of the Council on Foreign Relations. During that period, he also was a professorial lecturer in the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University.

Ambassador McHenry resigned from the State Department in 1973 and joined the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington, D.C., where he directed humanitarian policy studies. Also during that period, he was a professorial lecturer at American University in Washington, D.C.

Before coming to the U.S. Mission to the United Nations, Ambassador McHenry worked on the Carter administration's State Department transition staff. His international organization experience includes: serving as both an advisor and alternate representative to the U.N. Trusteeship Council; alternate representative to the U.N. Seminar on Apartheid and Racial Discrimination; delegate to the U.N. International Conference on Human Rights; and a consultant to the U.S. congressional delegation to the Interparliamentary Union in 1966.

Ambassador McHenry has also been the chief U.S. negotiator on the question of Namibia, as a member of the U.N. Western Five Contact Group.

Prior to joining the State Department, Ambassador McHenry taught English at Howard University in Washington, D.C., from 1959 to 1962. At the same time, he continued to pursue post-graduate studies at Georgtown University.

He is author of "Micronesia: Trust Betrayed" (Carnegie Endowment, 1975) and has had numerous articles published in journals and newspapers.

Born in St. Louis, Mo., 42 years ago, Ambassador McHenry was raised in East St. Louis, Ill. He is a 1957 graduate of Illinois State University and received his master of science degree in 1959 from Southern Illinois University.

Ambassador McHenry is a single parent of one son, who recently completed graduate studies at Oxford University in Great Britain, and two daughters, who reside with him and attend school in New York City.

NOTE: The announcement was released in Americus, Ga.

Labor Day

Remarks at a White House Picnic. September 3, 1979

Rosalynn and I just came back from Georgia. We escaped from all the killer rabbits down there—[*laughter*]—just in time to join you for a delightful picnic and some wonderful entertainment.

We've had a good vacation. We have been down the Mississippi River. We had a few days at Camp David. We went down to Atlanta, to Tampa, to Plains. And everywhere I went, my confidence in this Nation was strengthened. I began to see more and more clearly that my basic belief in the strength of our country is well justified—not only our military and economic strength and political strength but our ethical and moral strength. The spirit of our country is still intact.

Every time we had a chance to talk to a few people, even some tonight as I came through the crowd, there was a hope that our Nation might be more unified. Sometimes when a country or a community or a family experiences a difficulty or an inconvenience, people try to grasp for some special advantage for themselves just to make sure they don't get left out. And in the process, we lose sight of the overall benefit to us if we work together, if we are just a little more unselfish during a time of trial or tribulation or test or doubt, as we are today. We've got a great country, and part of that greatness has been that every time we've been tested in the past, we've been drawn closer together. And I can say that the working people of our country, the labor movement, the trade unions, have always been in the forefront when there was a dynamic struggle to make our Nation greater in time of peace, especially in time of war.

One of the most difficult peacetime struggles that ever took place in perhaps any country was the great civil rights movement in our own generation. And in the forefront of that movement, helping the minority groups, was the enlightened civil rights and labor movement working together. And, of course, nowadays the labor leaders and the members of organized unions again are in the forefront of the changes that are dynamic and are difficult in our country. Times are not easy. Neither our Founding Fathers nor our immediate mothers and fathers ever promised us that freedom would be easy. But they have told us that in a country like ours the struggle for freedom is worthwhile. Freedom itself, individual liberty, the strength of our country, the cohesion of our country, the progress of our coun-

try, the kind of life that we have, our individualism, the right to be free, the right to be different is worth whatever struggle it might require from us.

A few weeks ago I was at Camp David trying to decide in my own mind, as President of our country, what was the essence of the test put on us by the energy question. And Lane Kirkland [1] was sitting in a conference room at Camp David on my left, and he summed it up, I think, better than anyone that came to Camp David, about 150 people. He said, "Mr. President, the issue is freedom."

Our country now has its own basic security threatened because we have become excessively dependent on foreign oil. It's something that kind of happened. We didn't plan it that way. And we've now finally begun to face up to it. We get about half our oil from overseas. And you saw what happened to us back in 1973, 1974, when some of the oil-producing countries declared an embargo against us. And now we're even more dependent on foreign oil than we were in 1973.

But the Congress has begun to act slowly, but I think with courage, and this year my hope is that the President and you and the Congress can prevail and that we can have for the first time in our Nation's history a comprehensive energy policy, one of which we can be proud, one that spells out a road down which we can march together, with our basic freedoms intact and our Nation's security restored.

We can do it in two ways, very simple. One is to save energy, to conserve, to quit wasting energy. And that's something that the Government can't do. We can help. But that requires every American figuring out in one's own mind, "What can I do in my life, in my transportation, in my home, in my job, to save energy?" And the other thing is to produce more energy in our own country—oil, gas, coal, solar energy, geothermal supplies, synthetic fuels. The production of that energy in our country would let us cut down on the importing of oil from overseas. And in this effort the labor movement is increasingly involved and increasingly supportive, because we not only will become energy-secure but will have funds with the windfall profits tax to take care of those poor families or middle-income families that find the burden of increased energy costs too severe, and in the process we can have a better transportation system and a better life.

I don't look on conservation or saving energy as a burden or an unpleasant sacrifice. It can be an inspirational thing. It can be an enjoyable thing. It can bring families together. It can bring communities together. It can make us proud of ourselves. It can restore patriotism. Because when we do this, we help ourselves, we save a lot of money, it requires cooperation and it helps our Nation.

We also have other things that I'll mention very briefly. We want peace. I thank God that in the last 2½ years we've not had a single American lose his or her life in combat anywhere in the world. And I would like to go out of office after I've served as President with that record still intact. We want peace.

We also want to control nuclear weapons. And I'm very grateful that the great labor organizations represented here have endorsed the SALT II treaty, which the Senate is now considering.

We also need a national health insurance program. And I know that you know that this has been something that every President has espoused or at least talked about since Harry Truman was in office. It hasn't yet come into being, but the Congress now has a proposal which, when

[1] Secretary-treasurer of the AFL–CIO.

passed, will have implemented by 1983 a national health insurance program, comprehensive health coverage for our Nation. It's a major social challenge.

Well, the point I'm trying to make is that there has to be a degree of harmony, a degree of cooperation. And in all the enlightened social progress for which we have struggled in the past and for which we are struggling now, none of which is easy, the labor movement has been in the forefront. I'm grateful for your help and grateful for your support.

I listen very carefully. A few minutes ago I was on the telephone with Mr. George Meany,[2] my friend. I wish he could be here tonight. He was planning to come, but he has just a slight virus attack. He had a little fever last night, and because it was threatening rain, he and I both agreed it might be better for him not to come out tonight.

But he's a fine man. He was kind of reading me my report card on the telephone. [*Laughter*] He said if I wouldn't tell what was on it, he wouldn't tell either. [*Laughter*]

But there are three things that a President always has in mind, you know—national security, always present; the Congress, always present; President George Meany, that's the third one. [*Laughter*]

And I think he and the other great labor leaders have been a stabilizing and an inspirational factor for all the Presidents who have served, either Republican or Democrat. And I'm sorry he's not here tonight, but it is a great time, I think, for all of us maybe to express our admiration of President George Meany by a round of applause. And I'm sure that Lane Kirkland will tell him about it. [*Applause*]

Now I just want to introduce two more people. One is a great Secretary of Labor, Ray Marshall. Ray, we are proud to have you tonight.

And the other one is the young man who's going to entertain us tonight. I was in Hannibal, Missouri, with Rosalynn and Amy and a group of folks on the *Delta Queen* a couple of weeks ago, and we were watching a little skit put on about Tom Sawyer and Becky Thatcher and Aunt Polly and Huckleberry Finn. And one of the things that Tom Sawyer did was kind of philosophize. And he said that work was something that a body is obliged to do, and recreation is something that a body does when he is not obliged to do it.

Well, I think one of the great things about the trade union movement that has made you great are the things that you were not obliged to do. And I've been impressed with your unselfishness, the fact that many times you would take a stand or espouse a cause or fight a battle when there's not any direct benefit in it for you, but there's a benefit for others who are not quite so secure or quite so organized or quite so prosperous. But you fight those battles and join those struggles because you know that it'll make our Nation even greater. And as President of a wonderful country, we wanted to have, Rosalynn and I, this picnic just to express the thanks of a grateful nation to you. Thank you and God bless you.

Now I know you're all going to enjoy hearing Stephen Wade, a fine young man, give us some entertainment, part of which is about Mark Twain and Huckleberry Finn or Tom Sawyer. I haven't seen it yet, but I hear he is really great, and we're all delighted to have him. Stephen Wade.

Thank you very much. Have a good time.

NOTE: The President spoke at 7:30 p.m. on the South Lawn of the White House to representatives of labor organizations.

[2] President of the AFL–CIO.

Executive Schedule

Executive Order 12154. September 4, 1979

LEVELS IV AND V OF THE EXECUTIVE SCHEDULE

By the authority vested in me as President by Section 5317 of Title 5 of the United States Code it is hereby ordered as follows:

1–1. *Executive Schedule Positions.*

1–101. The following positions are placed in level IV of the Executive Schedule:

(a) Senior Adviser to the Secretary, Department of State.

(b) Deputy Under Secretary for International Labor Affairs, Department of Labor.

(c) Administrator, Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

(d) Special Assistant to the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations.

(e) Deputy Adviser for Labor-Management, Council on Wage and Price Stability.

(f) Deputy Adviser for Congressional Affairs, Council on Wage and Price Stability.

(g) Deputy Adviser for Government Operations, Council on Wage and Price Stability.

(h) Deputy Adviser for Regulatory Policies, Council on Wage and Price Stability.

1–102. The following positions are placed in level V of the Executive Schedule:

(a) Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs, Department of Defense.

(b) Executive Director, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, Department of Labor.

(c) Executive Assistant and Counselor to the Secretary of Labor, Department of Labor.

(d) Commissioner on Aging, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

1–2. *General Provisions.*

1–201. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to terminate or otherwise affect the appointment, or to require the reappointment, of any occupant of any position listed in Section 1–1 of this Order who was the occupant of that position immediately prior to the issuance of this Order.

1–202. Executive Order No. 12076, as amended, is hereby revoked.

JIMMY CARTER

The White House,
September 4, 1979.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 5:08 p.m., September 4, 1979]

National Grandparents Day

Proclamation 4679. September 6, 1979

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

As we seek to strengthen the enduring values of the family, it is appropriate that we honor our grandparents.

Grandparents are our continuing tie to the near-past, to the events and beliefs and experiences that so strongly affect our

lives and the world around us. Whether they are our own or surrogate grandparents who fill some of the gaps in our mobile society, our senior generation also provides our society a link to our national heritage and traditions.

We all know grandparents whose values transcend passing fads and pressures, and who possess the wisdom of distilled pain and joy. Because they are usually free to love and guide and befriend the young without having to take daily responsibility for them, they can often reach out past pride and fear of failure and close the space between generations.

The Congress, by joint resolution (H.J. Res. 244), has authorized and requested the President to designate the first Sunday of September following Labor Day of each year as National Grandparents Day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Sunday, September 9, 1979 and the first Sunday following Labor Day in each succeeding year as "National Grandparents Day."

I urge officials of Government at the national, State, and local levels, and of voluntary organizations to plan appropriate activities that recognize the importance and the worth of the 17 million grandparents in our nation. I urge all Americans to take the time to honor their own grandparents or those in their community.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fourth.

JIMMY CARTER

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 1 p.m., September 6, 1979]

Puerto Rican Nationalists

Announcement of the President's Commutation of Sentences. September 6, 1979

President Carter today commuted the sentences of four Puerto Rican Nationalists to time served. These individuals have been serving prison terms for Federal convictions stemming from their participation in shootings that occurred at the Blair House in 1950 and the U.S. House of Representatives in 1954.

The four individuals are Oscar Collazo, 67; Rafael Cancel Miranda, 49; Irving Flores Rodriguez, 54; and Lolita Lebron, 59.

Mr. Collazo has been eligible for parole since April, 1966, and Mrs. Lebron has been eligible since July, 1969. Both Messrs. Cancel Miranda and Flores Rodriguez became eligible for parole in July, 1979. However, none has applied for parole because of their political beliefs.

The President based his decision on a favorable recommendation of the Attorney General to commute the sentences of these individuals to time served. The Attorney General's letter of advice to the President cited the following reasons in support of the recommendation:

1. Each of the four has served an unusually long time in prison, and the Attorney General believes that no legitimate deterrent or correctional purpose is served by continuing their incarceration. Mr. Collazo has served over 28 years; Ms. Lebron and Messrs. Rodriguez and Miranda have each served over 25 years. Bureau of Prison reports show that in recent times only three inmates have served more time in Federal custody than these four.

2. Humane considerations militate against retaining in custody persons who have served (according to Bureau of Pris-

on records) prison terms of far greater length than the terms normally served by those convicted of equally, or even more, heinous offenses.

3. It is the consensus of the law enforcement officials consulted that commutation would be appropriate and would pose little substantial risk of the defendant's engaging in further criminal activity or becoming the rallying point for terrorist groups. To the extent that clemency might, under other circumstances, be viewed as evidence of leniency toward terrorists, no such conclusion could be drawn here in light of the length of the sentences served.

In addition, the President concurred with the judgment of the Secretary of State that the release of these four prisoners would be a significant humanitarian gesture and would be viewed as such by much of the international community.

The four prisoners will be released from Federal prison immediately upon completing routine administrative discharge procedures for their release.

World Conference on Religion and Peace

Remarks at a White House Reception for Conference Participants. September 6, 1979

Let me say, first of all, that it's a great honor for me and my wife to have the representatives from many nations here to visit us in the White House. Is there anyone here from Japan? [*Laughter*] Raise your hand if you're from Japan. Good. Very good.

Anyone here from India? Very fine. Canada? The Federal Republic of Germany? People's Republic of China? China. Very good. The Soviet Union? And 40 other nations, I understand.

Your organization and the purpose of it, the fact that you are meeting in the United States, warms my heart. Our Nation's motto is "In God We Trust." And we believe in separation of church and state. We don't permit our Government to dominate nor to interfere in the right of each individual person to worship as he or she chooses.

The Bible says, "Let me hear what God will speak, for He will speak peace to His people." And I would guess that each holy book or thesis or statement of ethical principles would encompass the same philosophy.

Our religion is based on peace. And the Bible also says, "Depart from evil, do good, seek peace, pursue it—pursue it actively, search for peace." This has not been a characteristic of all those who profess faith or all those who are related to or committed to a religion.

Many wars have been caused by and fought under the banners of religious beliefs. Suffering, divisions have occurred; sometimes with no noble purpose, often because people of slightly different religious beliefs were jealous of one another and struggled for dominance because they could not communicate, they did not understand each other, they were not filled with a desire for peace, there was no sense of love.

Even in our present time many nations are divided within themselves and against one another because of irreconcilable religious beliefs and a lack of a desire to understand one another.

Terrorism is the professed motivation for many with deep religious beliefs. Our country now sees throughout the world large numbers of refugees as a result of religious wars.

It's encouraging indeed to have people assembled here from 45 or so nations worshiping God in many different ways, working together for peace, for the survival of human beings with noble purposes, one of which is to educate leaders—religious leaders, also government leaders. And I am grateful for it.

The control of nuclear weapons, the control of conventional weapons, the opening up of avenues of communication and understanding, the alleviation of hunger, suffering, poverty, disease, are all common purposes regardless of our particular religious commitment. And I believe that this conference—I believe you're third; the first in Japan, the second in Belgium, you've honored us with your third—can have increasingly far-reaching beneficial effect throughout the world.

I know that in your own deliberations at Princeton you've reached a new level of humility, a realization that none of us knows all the answers, that we benefit from listening to one another, and that there is a place for us to become brothers and sisters without regard to national boundaries and without regard to religious differences. And this doesn't mean that we have to abandon or weaken our own deep faith or our own patriotism or our own love and affection for our own kind. We can be individuals, we can be proud of our country, we can be fervent believers in our own religion and still work for peace and harmony, good will, love, a sense of brotherhood throughout the world. And because of these noble aspirations that you have, I am very proud as the President of a great country, a country where many different faiths are represented—all of your faiths are represented among Americans—to welcome you here.

God bless you. I hope that in your own way that you will remember me and other world leaders who are responsible for many of the world's ills and perhaps the future alleviation of those ills, that you will remember us in your prayers.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 4:06 p.m. in the East Room at the White House.

MX Missile System

Remarks Announcing the Configuration for Basing the Missile System. September 7, 1979

Good morning, everybody. I have a statement to make about the new strategic deterrence system which I consider to be quite significant. Some analysts would equate it with two other major decisions made by Presidents in this century: the first, to establish the Strategic Air Command itself under President Truman and the subsequent decision by President Kennedy to establish the silo-based Minuteman missile system.

For nearly 30 years now our Nation has deterred attack and has kept the peace through a complementary system of land, sea, and airborne nuclear forces, commonly known as the strategic triad. By maintaining the special strengths and the advantages offered by each of the three separate forces, we make it impossible for any enemy to counter all of them.

My administration is now embarked on a program to modernize and to improve the ability of our entire strategic triad, all three systems, to survive any attack. Our bomber force is being strengthened with nuclear-tipped cruise missiles. Our strategic submarine force is being upgraded by Trident submarines and Trident missiles. However, as a result of increasing accuracy of strategic systems, fixed land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles or ICBM's located in silos such as our Minuteman, are becoming vulnerable

to attack. A mobile ICBM system will greatly reduce this vulnerability. Therefore, I decided earlier this year to proceed with full-scale development and deployment of a new, large, mobile ICBM, known as the MX. I made this decision to assure our country a secure strategic deterrent now and in the future.

The MX will enable us to continue with a modernized, unsurpassed, survivable strategic deterrent ICBM, submarine-launched, and heavy bomber triad—ICBM's, submarine-launched ballistic missiles, and the heavy bomber triad, armed with cruise missiles. Clearly, the way we base the MX to enhance its own security from attack is vital to the ability it has to defend our country.

At the time that I made the decision to build the MX, I established five essential criteria which the basing system would have to meet. First, it must contribute to the ability of the strategic forces to survive an attack. Second, it must be verifiable so as to set a standard which can serve as a precedent for the verifiability of mobile ICBM systems on both sides. Third, it must minimize the adverse impact on our own environment. Fourth, its deployment must be at a reasonable cost to the American taxpayer. And fifth, it must be consistent with existing SALT agreements and with our SALT III goal of negotiating for significant mutual reductions in strategic forces.

In light of these criteria and after full consultation with Secretary of Defense Harold Brown and my other principal advisers, I've decided upon the following configuration for basing the MX missile system. The MX will be based in a sheltered, road-mobile system to be constructed in our western deserts, the total exclusive area of which will not exceed 25 square miles.

This system will consist of 200 missile transporters or launchers, each capable of rapid movement on a special roadway connecting approximately 23 horizontal shelters.

Let me point out how this meets the criteria that I've established. First, it increases the survivability of our missiles by multiplying the number of targets which would have to be attacked, because not knowing in which of the 23 shelters the missile was located, all 23 shelters would have to be targeted in order to be sure to attack the missile.

The capacity of the missiles to move rapidly ensures that no attacker will be able to find out ahead of time where the missiles might be located and attack just those locations only. In fact, the missiles would be able to change shelters during the flight time of an enemy ICBM. Moreover, the system is flexible enough so that we can adjust the scale of deployment either up or down in response to a future enemy threat, or to progress on future SALT negotiations.

Secondly, the system is adequately verifiable. The special roadways will be confined to designated areas, and the associated missile transporters will be incapable of moving other than on those designated roadways.

The shelters will be designed so they may be opened in order to demonstrate that no extra missiles are hidden within them. These and other features will make this system adequately verifiable.

Third, the system minimizes the impact on the environment. The shelters are flush with the ground. The public will retain access to the area. Only the shelters themselves will be fenced off. The entire system, as I said earlier, will take only about 25 square miles of land out of public use.

Fourth, the system is affordable. The projected cost over the full 10-year period,

total cost, to develop, to produce, and to deploy is $33 billion in 1980 dollars. While this acquisition cost may vary somewhat as the program proceeds, it's important to recognize that the cost of this system, in constant dollar terms, will be no greater than the cost of any one of the original three legs of our strategic triad, either the B–52 force or the Polaris-Poseidon force or the Minuteman ICBM system.

Finally, this system is compatible with existing SALT agreements and with our objectives for SALT III. Deploying this system will make it clear to the Soviet Union that they will gain no strategic advantage out of continuing the nuclear arms race. This is a fundamental precondition to more effective arms control agreements. Equally important, this system points in the direction of reductions of strategic arms because we are giving better protection with a force of fewer missiles. Without such a mobile shelter system, the only way we could maintain our deterrent would be to increase greatly the number of our strategic systems or nuclear missiles.

In the course of making the series of decisions that led to this announcement, I carefully studied the potential threat to our Minuteman force. That threat is real. The system I've outlined this morning does the best job of meeting that threat, while also fulfilling the conditions that I specified at the outset. The system is survivable, it's verifiable, it has a minimum impact on the environment, it's affordable in cost, and it's consistent with our SALT goal of deep reductions in strategic arms.

In sum, this system will enhance our Nation's security, both by strengthening our strategic deterrent and by offering the prospect of more effective arms control. This system is not a bargaining chip. It's a system that America needs and will have for its security. I'm confident that the American people will support its deployment.

Unhappily, we do not yet live in the kind of world that permits us to devote all our resources to the works of peace. And as President, I have no higher duty than to ensure that the security of the United States will be protected beyond doubt. As long as the threat of war persists, we will do what we must to deter that threat to our Nation's security. If SALT II is ratified and SALT III is successful, then the time may come when no President will have to make this kind of decision again and the MX system will be the last weapon system of such enormous destructive power that we will ever have to build. I fervently pray for that time, but until it comes, we will build what we must, even as we continue to work for mutual restraint in strategic armaments.

Secretary Brown is with us, and he is willing to answer your questions. Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke to reporters at 10:51 a.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building.

Following the President's remarks, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown answered reporters' questions.

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Nomination of Gloria Cusumano Jimenez To Be an Associate Director. September 7, 1979

The President today announced that he will nominate Gloria Cusumano Jimenez, of Durham, N.C., to be an Associate Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Her area of responsibility would be insurance and hazard mitigation.

Jimenez has been Acting Associate Director of FEMA since last April.

She was born July 1, 1932, in New York City. She received an LL.B. from Brooklyn Law School in 1954. From 1955 to 1966, she practiced law in New York, and in 1965 and 1966, she also served as district aide to Congressman Richard Ottinger. From 1968 to 1970, she was director of housing and urban programs for the North Carolina Department of Local Affairs.

From 1971 to 1974, Jimenez was a housing consultant and assistant director of the Low Income Housing Development Corporation in Durham, N.C. She was deputy commissioner and general counsel of the North Carolina Department of Insurance from 1975 to 1978.

In 1978 Jimenez was appointed Federal Insurance Administrator. She was appointed Acting Associate Director of FEMA after the Federal Insurance Administration's insurance and hazard mitigation functions were transferred to FEMA under Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978.

United Nations Children's Fund

Appointment of Marjorie Craig Benton To Be U.S. Representative on the Executive Board. September 7, 1979

The President today announced that he has appointed Marjorie Craig Benton to be the Representative of the United States on the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund.

Benton, 46, of Evanston, Ill., is currently a member of the United States National Commission for the International Year of the Child.

Soviet Combat Troops in Cuba

Remarks to Reporters. September 7, 1979

I want to take a few minutes to speak to you about the presence of the Soviet combat brigade in Cuba. The facts relating to this issue have been carefully laid out by Secretary Vance, both in his public statement and in his testimony before the Congress. The facts, in brief, are as follows:

We have concluded, as the consequences of intensified intelligence efforts, that a Soviet combat unit is currently stationed in Cuba. We have some evidence to indicate that such a unit has been in Cuba for some time, perhaps for quite a few years.

The brigade consists of 2,000 to 3,000 troops. It's equipped with conventional weapons, such as about 40 tanks and some field artillery pieces, and has conducted training as an organized unit.

It is not an assault force. It does not have airlift or sea-going capabilities and does not have weapons capable of attacking the United States.

The purpose of this combat unit is not yet clear. However, the Secretary of State spoke for me and for our Nation on Wednesday when he said that we consider the presence of a Soviet combat brigade in Cuba to be a very serious matter, and that this status quo is not acceptable.

We are confident about our ability to defend our country or any of our friends from external aggression. The issue posed is of a different nature. It involves the stationing of Soviet combat troops here in the Western Hemisphere, in a country which acts as a Soviet proxy in military adventures in other areas of the world, like Africa.

We do have the right to insist that the Soviet Union respect our interests and

our concerns if the Soviet Union expects us to respect their sensibilities and their concerns. Otherwise, relations between our two countries will inevitably be adversely affected. We are seriously pursuing this issue with the Soviet Union, and we are consulting closely with the Congress.

Let me emphasize that this is a sensitive issue that faces our Nation, all of us, and our Nation as a whole must respond not only with firmness and strength but also with calm and a sense of proportion.

This is a time for firm diplomacy, not panic and not exaggeration. As Secretary Vance discusses this issue with Soviet representatives in the coming days, the Congress and the American people can help to ensure a successful outcome of these discussions and negotiations by preserving an atmosphere in which our diplomacy can work.

I know I speak for the leadership in Congress, with whom I have met this afternoon, as well as for my own administration, when I express my confidence that our Nation can continue to show itself to be calm and steady, as well as strong and firm. Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 4:15 p.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House.

Digest of Other White House Announcements

The following listing includes the President's public schedule and other items of general interest announced by the White House Press Office and not included elsewhere in this issue.

September 3

The President declared a major disaster for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico as a result of Hurricane David, beginning on or about August 29, 1979, which caused extensive public and private property damage.

The President returned to the White House from Plains, Ga.

September 4

The President met at the White House with:

—Zbigniew Brzezinski, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;

—Frank B. Moore, Assistant to the President for Congressional Liaison;

—Vice President Walter F. Mondale.

The President participated in a briefing on hospital cost containment legislation, given for community leaders by administration officials in the East Room.

The White House announced that the U.S. delegation representing President Carter at the funeral of Earl Mountbatten will be headed by W. Averill Harriman. Ambassador Harriman will also serve as the personal representative of the President. Other members of the delegation, which departed for London this morning, are:

PAMELA HARRIMAN;

KINGMAN BREWSTER, JR., U.S. Ambassador to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

CLAIBORNE PELL, U.S. Senator from Rhode Island;

ADM. THOMAS B. HAYWARD, Chief of Naval Operations;

JANE BYRNE, mayor of Chicago;

ADM. JOSEPH P. MOORER, JR., Commander in Chief, U.S. Naval Forces, Europe;

GEORGE S. VEST, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs;

DR. CORTES F. ENLOE, former flight surgeon, First Air Commando Force (CHINDITS), Annapolis, Md.;

EUGENE HAYTOW, chairman of the board, Amalgamated Savings and Trust, Chicago, Ill.;

DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD, chairman of the National Council of the Associations of Indians in America, San Mateo, Calif.;

JAMES ROOSEVELT, business consultant, Los Angeles, Calif.;

ADM. ELLIOTT BOWMAN STRAUSS, Washington, D.C.;

GEN. A. WEDEMEYER, United States Army, retired, Boyds, Md.;

WYNELLE WATSON WHITE, Washington, D.C.

September 5

The President met at the White House with:

—Dr. Brzezinski;

—Mr. Moore;

—the Democratic congressional leadership.

The White House announced that in keeping with the invitation from President Carter to President Lopez Portillo of Mexico at their meeting in February, the two Presidents will meet in Washington on September 28 and 29 to review bilateral and international issues and to strengthen U.S.-Mexican relations.

The President transmitted to the Congress the Report to the President on Disease Control Programs, prepared by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in accordance with Public Law 94–317.

September 6

The President met at the White House with:

—Dr. Brzezinski;

—Mr. Moore;

—Dale Emmons, president, Young Democrats of America;

—Mrs. Carter, for lunch;

—Stansfield Turner, Director of Central Intelligence, and Dr. Brzezinski.

In a ceremony in the Oval Office, the President was presented with the Special Conservation Award of the Florida Wildlife Federation by federation representatives.

The President participated in a briefing on the administration's programs and policies, given for civic and community leaders from Mississippi.

September 7

The President met at the White House with:

—Dr. Brzezinski;

—Vice President Mondale, Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, Hedley W. Donovan, Senior Adviser to the President, Hamilton Jordan, Assistant to the President, and Dr. Brzezinski;

—Mr. Moore;

—Charles L. Shultze, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers;

—a group of editors and news directors (transcript will be printed next week).

The White House announced that President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire will call on President Carter at the White House on September 11, in connection with his private visit to the United States. He will also meet with other executive branch officials and with Members of Congress to discuss a range of issues of mutual interest. President Mobutu will meet with American business executives in Washington and New York, and plans to visit Florida before returning to Zaire.

NOMINATIONS SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE

The following list does not include promotions of members of the Uniformed Services, nominations to the Service Academies, or nominations of Foreign Service officers.

Submitted September 5, 1979

R. ROBERT RUSSELL, of California, to be Director of the Council on Wage and Price Stability, vice Barry P. Bosworth, resigned.

Submitted September 7, 1979

GLORIA CUSUMANO JIMENEZ, of North Carolina, to be an Associate Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (new position).

BERNARD DANIEL ROSTKER, of Virginia, to be Director of Selective Service, vice Byron V. Pepitone, resigned.

CHECKLIST OF WHITE HOUSE PRESS RELEASES

The following listing contains releases of the White House Press Office which are not included in this issue.

Released August 30, 1979

Advance text: remarks at groundbreaking ceremonies at Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.

Released September 3, 1979

Advance text: remarks at the Labor Day picnic on the South Lawn of the White House

Released September 7, 1979

Transcript: remarks to a group of editors and news directors on Soviet-Cuban relations—by Zbigniew Brzezinski, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

CHECKLIST—Continued

Released September 7—Continued

News conference: on the basing for the MX missile system—by Secretary of Defense Harold Brown

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ACTS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

Approved September 6, 1979

H.J.Res. 244_____ Public Law 96–62
National Grandparents Day.

S. 1146_____ Public Law 96–63
An act to extend for three fiscal years the authorizations for appropriations under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

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